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Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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ROBERT S. HUNTER,

Dealer in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row, Erie, Pa.

Poetry and Miscellany.

THE ENDING AND BEGINNING YEAR.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying clouds, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feuds of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all Mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient form of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrow lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand,
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

Confessions of an Attorney.

BIGAMY OR NO BIGAMY.

The firm of Flint and Sharp enjoyed, whether deservedly or not, when I was connected with it as it still does, a high reputation for keen practice and shrewd business management. This kind of professional fame is usually far more profitable than the drum and trumpet variety of the same article; or at least we found it so; and often, from blush of morn to far later than dewy eve—which natural phenomena, by the way, were only emblematically observed by me during thirty busy years in the extinguishment of the street lamps at dawn and their relumination at dusk—did I and my partner incessantly pursue our golden avocations; deferring what are usually esteemed the pleasures of life—its bands, music, flowers, and lettered ease—till the toil, and heat, and hurry of the day were past, and a calm, luminous evening, unclouded by care or anxiety, had arrived. This conduct may or may not have been wise; but at all events, it daily increased the connection and transactions of the firm, and ultimately anchored us both very comfortably in the three per cents; and this too, I am bold to say, not without our having effected some good in our generation.—This boast of mine the following passage in the life of a distinguished client—known, quite sure, by reputation to most of the readers of this Journal, whom our character for practical sagacity and professional shrewdness brought us—will, I think, be admitted to, in some degree, substantiate.

Our connection was a mercantile rather than an aristocratic one, and my surprise was therefore considerable, when, looking through the office-blinds to ascertain what vehicle it was that had driven so rapidly up to the door, I observed a handsomely appointed carriage with a coronet emblazoned on the pannels, out of which a tall footman was handing a lady attired in deep and elegant mourning, and closely veiled. I instantly withdrew to my private room, and desired that the lady should be immediately admitted. Greatly was my surprise increased when the graceful and still youthful visitor withdrew her veil, and disclosed the features of the Countess of Seyton, upon whose mild, luminous beauty, as rendered by the engraving from Sir Thomas Lawrence's picture, I had so frequently gazed with admiration. That rare and touching beauty was clouded now; and an intense expression of anxiety, fear—almost terror—gleamed from out the troubled depths of her fine dark eyes.

"The Countess of Seyton!" I half-involuntarily exclaimed, as with my very best bow I handed her ladyship a chair.

"Yes; and you are a partner of this celebrated firm are you not?"

I bowed again still more profoundly to this compliment, and modestly admitted that I was the Sharp of the firm her ladyship was pleased to entitle "celebrated."

"Then, Mr. Sharp, I have to consult you professionally upon a matter of the utmost—the most vital importance to me and mine." Her ladyship then with some confusion of manner, as if she did not know whether what she was doing was in accordance with strict etiquette or not, placed a Bank of England note, by way of retainer, before me. I put it back, explaining what the usage really was, and the Countess replaced it in her purse.

"We shall be glad to render your ladyship any assistance in our power," I said, "but I understood Messrs. Jackson enjoyed the confidence of the house of Seyton?"

"Precisely. They are, so to speak, the hereditary solicitors of the family more than one individual member of it; and therefore, though highly respectable persons, unfit to advise me in this particular matter. Besides," she added with increasing tremor and hesitation, "to deal with, and if possible foil, the individual by whom I am persecuted, requires an agent of keener sagacity than either of those gentlemen can boast of; sharper, more *resolute men*, more——you understand what I mean?"

"Perfectly, madam: and allow me to suggest that it is probable our interview may be a somewhat prolonged one; your ladyship's carriage, which may attract attention, should be at once dismissed. The office of the family solicitor is, you are aware, not far off; and as we could not explain to them the reason which induces your ladyship to honor us with your confidence, it will be as well to avoid any chance of inquiry."

Lady Seyton acquiesced in my suggestion: the carriage was ordered home, and Mr. Flint entered just at the time, we both listened with earnestness and anxiety to her communication. It is needless to repeat verbatim the somewhat prolix, exclamative narration of the Countess; the essential facts were as follows:

The Countess of Seyton, previous to her first marriage, was Miss Clara Hayley, second daughter of the Rev. John Hayley, the rector of a parish in Devonshire. She married when only nineteen years of age, a Captain Gosford. Her husband was ten years older than herself, and, as she discovered after marriage, was cursed with a morose and churlish temper and disposition. Previous to her acquaintance with Gosford, she had been intimate with, almost brothered to, Mr. Arthur Kingston, a young gentleman connected with the peerage, and at that time *heir-apparent* to the great expectances and actual poverty of his father, Sir Arthur Kingston. The haughty baronet, the instant he was made acquainted with the nature of his son's intimacy with the rector's daughter, packed the young man off to the continent on his travels. The Reverend John Hayley and his beautiful Clara were as proud as the baronet, and extremely indignant that it should be thought either of them wished to trap or delude Arthur Kingston into an unequal or ineligible marriage. This feeling of pride and resentment aided the success of Mr. Gosford's suit, and Clara Hayley, like many other rash, high-notioned young ladies, doomed herself to misery, in order to show the world, and Mr. Arthur Kingston and his proud father especially, that she had a spirit. The union was a most unhappy one. One child only, which died in its infancy, was born to them; and after being united somewhat more than two years, a separation, vehemently insisted on by the wife's father, took place, and the unhappily wedded daughter returned to her parent's roof. Mr. Gosford—he had some time before sold out of the army—traveled about the country in search of amusement, and latterly of health (for his unhappy cankerous temper at last affected and broke down his never very robust physical constitution,) accompanied for the twelvemonth preceding his death by a young man belonging to the medical profession, of the name of Chilton. Mr. and Mrs. Gosford had been separated a few days less than three years, when the husband died, at the village of Swords in Ireland, and not far distant from Dublin. The intelligence was first conveyed to the widow by a paragraph in the "Freeman's Journal," a Dublin newspaper; and by the following post a leter arrived from Mr. Chilton, enclosing a ring which the deceased had requested should be sent to his wife, and a note, dictated just previous to his death-hour, in which he expressed regret for the past, and admitted that he alone had been to blame for the unhappy separation. A copy of his will, made nearly a twelvemonth previously, was also forwarded, by which he bequeathed his property, amounting to about three hundred pounds per annum, to a distant relative then residing in New Holland. By a memorandum of a subsequent date, Mr. Chilton was to have all the money and other personals he might die in actual possession of, after defraying the necessary funeral expenses. This will, Mr. Chilton stated, the deceased gentleman had expressed a wish in his last moments to alter, but death had been too sudden for him to be able to give effect to that good, but too long delayed intention.

It cannot be supposed that the long-before practically widowed wife grieved much at the final breaking of the chain which bound her to so ungenial a mate; but as Lady Seyton was entirely silent upon the subject, our supposition can only rest upon the fact, that Arthur Kingston —who had some time previously, in consequence of the death of the Earl of Seyton and his only son, an always weakly child, preceded a few months by that of his own father, the baronet, succeed to the earldom and estates—hastened home, on seeing the announcement of Gosford's death in the Dublin paper, from the continent, where he had continued to reside, since his compelled departure six years before; and soon afterwards found his way to Devonshire, and so successfully pressed the renewed offer of his hand, that the wedding took place slightly within six months after the decease of Mr. Gosford. Life passed brilliantly and happily with the Earl and Countess—to whom three children (a boy and two girls) were born—till about five months previous to the present time, when the Earl from being caught, when riding out, in a drenching shower of rain, was attacked by *fever, and after an accute illnes* of only two or three days' duration expired. The present Earl was at the time just turned of five years of age.

This blow we comprehended from the sudden tears which filled the beautiful eyes of the Countess as she spoke of the Earl's decease, was a severe one. Still, the grief of widowhood must have been greatly assuaged by the love of her children, and not inconsiderably, after a while, we may be sure, by the brilliant position in which she was left—as, in addition to being splendidly jointured she was appointed by her husband's will sole guardian of the young lord, her son.

A terrible reverse awaited her. She was sitting with her father, the rector, and her still unmarried sister, Jane Hayley, in the drawing-room of the Seyton House, when a note was brought to her, sighed Edward Chilton, the writer of which demanded an immediate and private interview, on, he alledged, the most important business. Lady Seyton remembered the name and immediately acceded to the man's request. He announced in a busque, insolent tone and manner, that Mr. Gosford had not died at the time his death was announced to her, having then only fallen into a state of syncope, from which he had unexpectedly recovered, and had lived six months longer. "The truth is," added Chilton, "that, chancing the other day, to be looking over a peerage, I noticed for the first time the date of your marriage with the late Earl of Seyton, and I have now to inform you that it took place precisely eight days previous to Mr. Gosford's death; and it was consequently, no marriage at all; and that your son is no more Earl of Seyton than I am."

This dreadful announcement, as one might expect, completely overcame the Countess. She fainted, but not till she had heard and comprehended Chilton's hurried injunctions to secrecy and silence. He rang the bell for assistance, and then left the house. The mental agony of Lady Seyton on recovering consciousness, was terrible, and she with great difficulty succeeded in concealing the cause from her anxious and wondering relatives. Another interview with Chilton appeared to confirm the truth of his story without doubt or question.—He produced a formerly drawn up document, signed by one Pierce Cunningham, grave-digger of Swords, which set forth that Charles Gosford was buried in the 26th of June, 1832, and that the inscription on his tombstone set forth that he had died June 23d of that year. Also a written avertment of Patrick Mullins, of Dublin, that he had lettered the stone at the head of the grave of Charles Gosford in Swords burying-ground in 1832, and that its date was, as stated by Pierce Cunningham, June 23, 1832.

"Have you copies of those documents!" asked Mr. Flint?

"Yes: I have brought them with me," the Countess replied, and handed them to Mr. Flint. "In my terror and extremity," continued her ladyship, "and unguided by counsel—for till now I have not dared to speak upon the subject to any person—I have given this Chilton, at various times, large sums of money: but he is insatiable; and only yesterday——I cannot repeat his audacious proposal; you will find it in this note."

"Marriage!" exclaimed Mr. Flint with a burst. He had read the note over my shoulder. "The scoundrel!"

My worthy partner was rather excited. The truth was, he had a Clara of his own at home—a dead sister's child, very pretty, just about marriageable, and a good deal resembling, as he told me afterwards, our new and interesting client.

"I would die a thousand deaths rather," resumed Lady Seyton, in a low, tremulous voice, as she let fall her veil. "Can there," she added in a stiff, fainter voice, "be anything done—anything"———

"That depends entirely," interrupted Mr. Flint, "upon whether this fine story is or is not a fabrication, got up for the purpose of extorting money. It seems to me, I must say, amazingly like one."

"Do you really think so?" said my partner.

I hesitated to give an opinion, as I did not share in the hope entertained by Flint. Detection was so certain, that I doubted if so cunning a person as Chilton appeared to be would have ventured on a fraud so severely punishable. "Suppose," said I, avoiding an answer, "as this note appoints an interview at three o'clock today at Seyton House, we meet him there instead of your ladyship? A little talk with the fellow might be serviceable."

Lady Seyton eagerly agreed to this proposal; and it was arranged that we should be at Seyton House half an hour before the appointed time, in hackney-coach, somewhat relieved, I thought, by having confided the oppressive secret to us, and with a ancient hope slightly flushing her pale, dejected countenance.

The firm of Flint and Sharp had then a long conference together, during which the lady's statement and Mr. Chilton's documents were, the reader may be sure, very minutely conned over, analyzed, and commented upon. Finally, it was resolved that if the approaching interview, the manner of which we agreed upon, did not prove satisfactory, Mr. Flint should immediately proceed to Ireland, and personally ascertain the truth or falsehood of the facts alleged by Chilton.

"Mr. Chilton is announced," said Lady Seyton, hurridley entering the library in Grosvenor Square, where Mr. Flint and myself were seated. "I need not be present, I think you said?" she added in great tremor.]

"Certainly not, madam," I replied. "We shall do better alone."

She retired instantly. Flint rose and stationed himself close by the door. *Presently a sounding, confident* step was heard along the passage, the library door swung back on its noiseless hinges, and in stalked a man of apparently about thirty five years of age, tall, genteel and soldier-looking. He started back on seeing me, recognizing, I *perceived*, my vocation at a glance.

"How is this?" he exclaimed. "I expected"—

"The Countess of Seyton. True; but her ladyship has deputed me to confer with you on the business mentioned in your note."

"I shall have nothing to say to you," he replied abruptly, and turned to leave the room. Mr Flint had shut and was standing with his back to the door.

"You can't go," he said in his coolest manner. "The police are within call."

"The police! What the devil do you mean!" cried Chilton angrily; but spite of his assurance, visibly trembling beneath Flint's searching, half-sneering look.

"Nothing very remarkable," replied that gentleman, "or unusual in our profession. Come sit down; we are lawyers; you are a man of business, we know. I dare say we shall soon understand each other."

Mr. Chilton sat down, and moodily awaited what was next to come.

"You are aware," said Mr. Flint, "that you have rendered yourself liable to transportation?"

"What!" exclaimed Chilton, flushing crimson and starting to his feet. "What?"

"To transportation," continued my imperturbable partner, "for seven, ten, fourteen years, or for life, at the discretion of the judge; but considering the frequency of the crime of late, I should say there is a strong probability that you will be *a lifer!*"

"What devil's gibberish is this?" exclaimed Chilton, frightened, but still fierce. "I can prove everything I have said. Mr. Gosford, I tell you"——

"Well, well," interrupted Mr. Flint; "put it in that light or how you please; turn it which way you will; it's like the key in Blue Beard, which I dare say you have read of; rub it out on one side, and up it comes on the other. Say, by way of argument, that you have *not* obtained money by unfounding threats—a crime which the law holds tantamount to highway robbery. You have in that case obtained money for compromising a felony—that of poligamy. An awful position, my good sir, choose which you will."

Utterly chop-fallen was the late triumphant man; but he speedily rallied.

"I care not," he at length said. "Punish me you may; but the pride of this sham Countess and sham Earl will be brought low. And I tell you once for all," he added, *rising at the same time and speaking in ringing, wrathful* tones, "that I defy you, and will either be handsomely remunerated for silence, or I will at once inform the Honorable James Kingston that he is the true Earl of Seyton."

"And I tell *you*," retorted Flint, "that if you attempt to leave this room, I will give you into custody at once, and transport you, whatever may be the consequence to others. Come, come, let us have no more nonsense or bluster. We have strong reasons for believing that the story by which you have been extorting money, is a fabrication. If it be so, rely upon it, we shall detect and punish you. Your only safe course is to make a clean breast of it whilst there is yet time. Out with it, man, at once, and you shall go scot-free; nay, have a few score pounds more—say a hundred. *Be wise in time*, I counsel you."

Chilton hesitated; his white lips quivered. There was something to reveal.

"I cannot," he muttered, after a considerable pause. "There is nothing to disclose."

"You will not! Then your fate be on your own head. I have done with you."

It was now my turn. "Come, come," I said, "it is useless urging this man further. How much do you expect? The insolent proposal contained in your note, is, you well know, out of the question. How much money do you expect for keeping this wretched affair secret?—State your terms at once."

"A thousand per annum," was the reply, "and the *first year down.*"

"Modest, upon my word! But I suppose we must comply." I wrote out an agreement. "Will you sign this?"

He ran it over. "Yes; Lady Seyton, as she calls herself, will take care it *never sees the light.*"

I withdrew, and in two or three minutes returned with a cheque. "Her ladyship has no present cash at the banker's," I said, "and is obliged to post-date this cheque twelve days."

The rascal grumbled a good deal; but as there was no help for it, he took the security, signed the agreement, and walked off.

"A sweet nut that for the devil to crack," observed Mr. Flint looking savagely after him. "I am in hopes we shall trounce *him* yet, bravely as he carries it. The cheque of course is not payable to order or bearer?"

"Certainly not; and before twelve days are past you will have returned from Ireland. The agreement may be, I thought, of use with Cunningham or Mullins. If they have been *conspiring together*, they will scarcely admire the light in which you can place the arrangement, as affording proof that he means to keep the lion's share of the reward to himself."

"Exactly. At all events we shall get at the truth, whatever it be."

The same evening Mr. Flint started for Dublin via Holyhead.

I received in due course a letter from him dated the day after his arrival there. It was anything but a satisfactory one. The date on the gravestone had been truly represented, and Mullins, who erected it, was a highly respectable man. Flint had also seen the grave-digger, but could make nothing out of him. There was no register of deaths kept in Swords except that belonging to Cunningham; and the minister who buried Gosford, and who lived at that time in Dublin, had been dead some time. This was disheartening and melancholy enough; and, as if to give our unfortunate client the *coup-de grace*, Mr. Jackson, junior, marched into the office just after I had read it, to say that, having been referred by Lady Seyton to us for explanations with respect to a statement made by a Mr. Edward Chilton to the Honorable James Kingston, for whom they, the Messrs. Jackson, were now acting, by which it appeared that the said Honorable James Kingston was, in fact, the true Earl of Seyton, he, Mr. Jackson, junior, would be happy to hear what I had to say upon the subject! It needed but this, Chilton had, as I feared he would, after finding we had been consulted, sold his secret, doubtless advantageously, to the heir-at-law. There was still, however, a chance that something favorable might turn up, and as I had no notion of throwing that chance away, I carelessly replied that we had reason to believe Chilton's story was a malicious fabrication, and that we should of course throw on them the onus of judicial proof that Gosford was still alive when the late Earl's marriage was solemnized. Finally, however, to please Mr. Jackson, who professed, to be very anxious, for the lady's sake, to avoid unnecessary eclat, and to arrange the affair as quietly as possible, I agreed to meet him at Lady Seyton's in four days from that time, and hear the evidence upon which he relied.—This could not, at all events render our position worse: and it was meanwhile agreed that the matter should be kept, as far as possible, profoundly secret.

Three days passed without any further tidings from Mr. Flint, and I vehemently feared that his journey had proved a fruitless one, when, on the evening previous to the day appointed for the conference at Seyton House, a hackney coach drove rapidly up to the office door, and out popped Mr. Flint, followed by two strangers, whom he very watchfully escorted into the house. "Mr. Patrick Mullins and Mr. Pierce Cunningham," said Flint as he shook hands with me in a way which, in conjunction with the merry sparkle of his eyes, and the boisterous tone of his voice, assured me all was right. "Mr Pierce, Cunningham will sleep here to-night," he added; "so Collins had better engage a bed out."

Cunningham, an ill-looking lout of a fellow, muttered that he chose to sleep at a tavern."

"Not if I know it, my fine fellow," rejoined Mr. Flint. "You mean well, I dare say; but I cannot lose sight of you for all that. You either sleep here or at a station house."

The man started with surprise and alarm; but knowing refusal or resistance to be hopeless, sullenly assented to the arrangement, and withdrew to the room appointed for him, vigilantly guarded. For Mr. Mullins we engaged a bed at a neighboring tavern.

Mr. Flint's mission had been skilfully and successfully accomplished. He was convinced, from the sullen confusion of manner manifested by Cunningham, that some villanous agency had been at work, and he again waited on Mullins, the stone-cutter. "Who gave you the order for the grave-stone?" he asked. Mr. Mullins referred to his book, and answered that he received it by letter.—"Had he got that letter?" "Very likely," he replied, "as he seldom destroyed business papers of any kind."—"A search was instituted, and finally this letter," said Mr. Flint, "worth an earl's coronet, torn and dirty as it is, turned up." This invaluable document, which bore the London post-date of June 23, 1832, ran as follows:—

Anglesea Hotel, Haymarket,
London, June 23 1832.

"Sir—Please to erect a plain tomb-stone at the head of Charles Gosford, Esquire's grave, who died a few months since at Swords, aged thirty-two years. This is all that need be inscribed upon it. You are referred to Mr. Guinness of Sackville street, Dublin, for payment—Your obedient servant, Edward Chilton."

"You see," continued Flint, "the fellow had inadvertently left out the date of Gosford's death, merely stating it occurred a few months previously; and Mullins concluded that, in entering the order in his day-book, he must have somehow or other confounded the date of the letter with that of Gosford's decease. Armed with this precious discovery, I again sought Cunningham, and by dint of promises and threats, at last got the truth out of the rascal. It was this: Chilton, who returned to this country from the Cape, where he had resided for three years previously, about two months ago, having some business to settle in Dublin, went over there, and one day visited Swords, read the inscription on Charles Gosford's gravestone, and immediately sought out the grave-digger, and asked him if he had any record of that gentleman's burial. Cunningham said he had, and produced his book, by which it appeared that it took place December 24, 1831. "That cannot be," remarked Chilton, and he referred to the head-stone. Cunningham said he had noticed the mistake a few days after it was erected; but thinking it of no consequence, and never having, that he knew of, seen Mr. Mullins since, he had said, and indeed thought, nothing about it. To conclude the story —Chilton ultimately, by payment of ten pounds down, and liberal promises for the future, prevailed upon the grave-digger to lend himself to the infamous device the *sight of the grave-stone* had suggested to his fertile, unscrupulous brain."

This was indeed a glorious success, and the firm of Flint and Sharp drank the Countess of Seyton's health that evening with great enthusiasm, and gleefully "tho't of the morrow."

We found the drawing room of Seyton House occupied by the Honorable James Kingston, his solicitors, the Messrs. Jackson, Lady Seyton, and her father and sister to whom she had at length disclosed the source of her disquietude. The children were leaving the apartment as we entered it, and the grief-dimmed eyes of the Countess rested sadly upon the bright-eyed boy as he slowly withdrew with his sisters. That look changed to one of wild surprise as it encountered Mr. Flint's shining, good-humored countenance. I was more composed and reserved than my partner, though feeling as vividly as he did the satisfaction of being able not only to dispel Lady Seyton's anguish, but too extinguish the exultation, and trample on the hopes, of the Honorable James Kingston, a stiff, grave, middle-aged piece of hypocritical propriety, who was surveying from out the corners of his affectedly unobservant eyes the furniture and decorations of the splendid apartment, and hugging himself with the tho't that all was his! Business was immediately proceeded with. Chilton was called in. He repeated his former story verbatim, and with much fluency and confidence. He then placed in the hands of Jackson senior the vouchers signed by Cunningham and Mullins. The transient light faded from Lady Seyton's countenance as he turned sparingly almost accusingly, towards us.

"What answer have you to make to this gentleman's statement, thus corroborated?" demanded Jackson senior.

"Quite a remarkable one," replied Mr. Flint, as he rang the bell. "Desire the gentleman in the library to step up," he added to the footman who answered the summons. In about three minutes in marched Cunningham and Mullins, followed by two police officers.—An irrepressible exclamation of terror escaped Chilton, which was immediately echoed by Mr. Flint's direction to the police, as he pointed towards the trembling caitiff: "That is your man, secure him."

A storm of exclamations, questions and remonstrances, instantly broke forth, and it was several minutes before attention could be obtained for the statements of our two Irish witnesses and the reading of the happily found, letter. The effect of the evidence adduced was decisive electrical. Lady Seyton, as its full significance flashed upon her, screamed with convulsive joy, and I thought must have fainted with excess of emotion.

The Rev. John Hayley returned audible thanks to God in a voice quivering with rapture, and Miss Hayley ran out of the apartment, and presently returned with the children, who were immediately half smothered with their mother's ecstatic kisses. All was for a few minutes bewilderment, joy, rapture! Flint persisted to his dying day that Lady Seyton threw her arms around his neck, and kissed his bald forehead. This, however, I cannot personally vouch for, as my attention was engaged at the moment by the adverse claimant, the Honorable James Kingston, who exhibited one of the most irresistibly comic, we-begone, lackadaisical aspects it is possible to conceive. He made a hurried and most undignified exit, and was immediately followed by the discomfitted "family" solicitors. Chilton was conveyed to a station house, and the next day was fully committed for trial. He was convicted at the next sessions, and sentenced to seven years' transportation; and the "celebrated" firm Flint & Sharp derived considerable lustre, and more profit, from this successful stroke of professional dexterity.

A Respectable Marriage.

Heaven help the man who, having wearied his soul with delays and doubts, or exhausted the freshness and exuberance of his youth, by a hundred little dallyings of love, consigns himself at length to the issue of what people call a nice match—whether of money or of family!

Heaven help you when you begin to regard marriage as only a respectable institution, and under the advices of staid old friends, and begin to look around you for some very respectable wife. You may admire her figure and her family, and bear pleasantly in mind the very casual mention which has been made by some of your penetrating friends, that she has large expectations. You think that she would make a very capital appearance at the head of your table; nor, in the event of your coming to any public honor, would she make you blush for her breeding. She talks well, exceedingly well; and her face has its charms, especially under a little excitement. Her dress is elegant and tasteful, and she is constantly remarked upon by all your friends as a "nice person." Some good old lady in whose pew she occasionally sits on a Sunday, thinks she would make a fine wife for—somebody.

She certainly has an eligant figure; and the marriage of some half dozen of your old flames warns you that time is slipping and your chances failing. Andy in the pleasant warmth of some after-dinner moode; you resolve—with her image, in her prettiest pelisse, drifting through your brain—that you will marry. Now comes the pleasant excitement of the chase; and whatever family dignity may surround her only adds to the pleasurable glow of the pursuit. You give an hour more to your toilette, and a hundred or two more, year to your tailor.—All is orderly, dignified and gracious. Charlotte is a sensible woman, every body says, and you believe it yourself. You agree in your talk about books and churches and flowers. *Of course* she has good taste, for she accepts you. The acceptance is dignified, elegant and even courteous.

The Printing Press.

There it is, like a huge volcano, belching forth fire, smoke, ashes and lava; little compared to the mighty whole which issues therefrom, can be converted to the good of man. But even as it is, let us not despise this mighty engine, for it is designed for noble and glorious ends—it is designed for no less a purpose than bringing about the regeneration of the human species. Although, as yet, the press has been, for the most part, the unwilling slave of error, and the instrument of kings, priests, aristocrats, and imbeciles, in carrying out their irrational, ambitious, uncivilizing designs—but despair not ye lovers of truth, for it will ere long trample these minions, the imbeciles, under its now trammeled feet! Even *now* it shows a disposition to *revolt!*—Even *now Truth* is to be seen smiling in the distance on its operations; while monarchs stand and frown—priests scowl—aristocrats tremble, and imbeciles are sent to the tomb of all the capulets! Yes, monarchs frown, priests scowl, and aristocrats tremble—for it no longer *exclusively* obeys their infernal mandates! Reader, did you ever see a printing press? That small machine, insignificant in itself, *but mighty in its results*, is destined to be the grave of ignorance—the tomb of monarchy—the sepulchre of priests—the vault of aristocracy—the mausoleum of error! The press is designed to mature the mind of man—that mind which is at present only in its infancy; it is designed to eradicate error and to establish truth; it is designed to dethrone vice and folly, and to establish in their stead, virtue and wisdom.

"Better Laugh than Cry."

So say we. There's no use in rubbing one's eyes, and blubbering over all ills that flesh is heir to. The best way is to stand up to the rack, and take the good things and the evil as they come along, without complaining, always cheering yourself with that philosophical exclamation, "better luck next time!"

Is dame fortune as shy as a weasel? Tell her to go to Jerico, and laugh in her face. The happiest fellow we ever saw, worked hard and slept upon a plank, and hadn't a shilling in his pocket, nor even a cost upon his back.

Do you find disappointment lurking in many a prize? Then throw it away, and laugh at your folly, for so long pursuing it.

Is your heart broken by some maiden fair? Then thank your stars that you escaped with your neck, and make the welkin ring with a hearty laugh. It eases the weight of one's heart amazingly.

Take our advice under all circumstances—"laugh dull care away." Don't be in a hurry to get out of the world—it's a very good world, considering the creatures that inhabit it, and is about as full of fun as it can be.

You never saw a man cut his throat with a grin on his face; it's a grand preventive of suicide.—There is philosophy and good sense, too, in laughing—it shows a clear conscience, and a sincere gratitude for the things of life, and elevates us above the brute creation. So here goes for humor, and we put in for our share while the ball is rolling.

☞ The Detroit Free Press states that Capt. Phillips, of the America, is building a manificent new steamer at that point. She is 300 feet in length, and is to

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—A renewal of expressions of gratitude to the Almighty Father for his manifold mercies and protecting influences during the past year, and the utterance of a prayer, "in spirit and in truth," for the continuance of these blessings, well become a people who habitually acknowledge the superintending care of a just and merciful God.—The abundant harvest of the late season, the general exemption of the community from disease, the rapidly-improving condition of the country, in all things which confer happiness and rational contentment, increased facilities of education, and the enjoyment of religious privilege in its purest forms, admonish us anew, that the destiny of this people and government is directed by the power of a Supreme Ruler, whose kindly providencies are continually exerted for their welfare, and its well being.

The melancholy duty devolves on me, of formally announcing to the General Assembly, the fact of the decease of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, the venerable Zachary Taylor, who died at the City of Washington, on the evening of the Ninth of July last.

The soldier whose brilliant achievements in arms added new lustre to the military fame of the country, and the Statesman whose policy, as shadowed forth in his recommendations to Congress, was that of the wisest and most generous patriotism, died in the full possession of his great mental faculties, surrounded by endeared relatives, cherished friends, and patriotic members of government, with the calm resignation becoming a Christain soldier, and founded on the faith, which teaches that death has no terrors for those who faithfully endeavor to do their duty. The American people paid the highest tribute to his memory by united and universal sorrow.

In the purity and disinterestedness of his motives, the patriotism of every impulse as affecting his public conduct, the perfect sincerity of his desire to act justly to all men, his winning gentleness of temper as manifested in his personal deportment, were to be found traits of character which bound closely to him his confidential friends, and gave to their sorrow for his demise a bitterness which no lapse of time or change of circumstance can alleviate.

It is recommended that a suitable expression of respect for the memory of the deceased, and of regret for our bereovement, be made by the present Legislature.

On the death of General Taylor, by the provisions of the Constitution, the powers and duties of the Chief Magistracy were vested, without the least interruption of the public business, in Vice President Millard Fillmore, whose virtue and patriotism as manifested in the discharge of former trusts, as well as in the administration thus far of his new functions, justify the confident expectation that the policy of the National Administration will eminently promote the best interests of the country. In its avowal of the great principle of protection to American industry, it has an especial claim on the confidence of Pennsylvania.

Resolutions expressive of the feelings of the last Legislature on the death of the late John C. Calhoun, were communicated to his family. I herewith transmit the correspondence.

The amendment to the State Constitution, providing for the election by the citizens of the judicial officers of the commonwealth, having received the sanction of a majority of the people, is now part of the organic law. Your attention is invited to such legislation as may be necessary to carry into complete effect this expression of the popular will. By the terms of the Constitution, the commissions of the Judges will expire on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. It is suggested that this will afford a favorable opportunity to remodel and greatly lessen the number of Judicial Districts. At present there are no less than twenty-four judicial districts, with District Courts in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties. A reference to the vast amount of business transacted in these last-named Courts, affords conclusive evidence that the interests of the community demand their continuance. Should a reluction be made in the number of the Common Pleas Districts, the salaries now paid to the Judges ought to be increased to such extent as would be a fair remuneration for the labor performed and the responsibility incurred in the execution of the duties of their high offices. It is no part of the character of our citizens to require the labors of others, without adequate compensation. Fair salaries will best secure the services of honest, intelligent and competent men in that department of government, in the faithful administration of which every citizen is so deeply interested. An increase of the salaries of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and District Courts, would demand the extension of the same liberality to such gentlemen as may be selected to discharge the higher and more responsible duties of Judges of the courts of last resort.

Two annual elections appear to impose unnecessary burthens upon the citizens. Expense to the general treasury, and loss of time to the voter, could be well saved by authorizing the elections now held in the Spring to be holden at the General election in October. To such counties as desire to try this experiment, the right might be granted. I have been furnished with a statement of the expense incurred by holding Spring elections in Dauphin County, and if the amount is a fair average of the expense to the other counties, the change indicated would save to the people of the Commonwealth annually upwards of $30,000.

The project of creating an Agricultural Department connected with the State Government, demands the favorable consideration of the Legislature. In such department might be collected much valuable information for the use of the practical farmer. The recent improvments in the construction of implements of husbandry, the analysis of earths, improved modes of tillage, and the adaption of manures and seeds to various kinds of soil, are subjects of absorbing interest to the agricultural classes. Diffusion of knowledge respecting the best breeds of horses, cattle and other stock, with suggestions in an authorised and reliable form and experimental expositions of the proper modes of rearing and training live stock of all kinds, could not fail to act beneficially on this great interest of the Commonwealth. Should the National Government erect an Agricultural Bureau, in conformity with the suggestion of the President, the State institution would be an efficient auxiliary in the collection of local information, and for the distribution here at home, of knowledge amassed in that department from other sources. In this establishment, the claims of the mining, mechanical, and manufacturing interests on the fostering care of the Government, might be equally regarded. A private society in our metropolitan city by its liberality, activity and learning has done much to develop and encourage the arts and sciences, useful in every-day life, and has largely aided our mechanics and manufacturers to gain a reputation throughout the world.—By the measure proposed, I desire to accomplish for the advancement of the agricultural, mechanical, and mining industry of the whole Commonwealth, what the Franklin Institute has done for those interests, which have enjoyed the benefit of its discriminating care. County and township institutions would speedily follow the creation of a State department, and by mutual action and counsels, results would ensue, highly gratifying to the patriot, and beneficial to the country.

Should the returns of the seventh census of the United States be transmitted in time, the apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts may become part of your duty. In such event, it is hoped the custom heretofore pursued of postponing action on important bills of this description to the last hours of the session will be changed. It is a practice utterly inconsistent with careful and correct legislation, and destructive of the rights of a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

The Committee charged with the introduction of gas lights into the public buildings, have complied so far as in their power, with the directions of the Legislature. An appropriation to meet these expenses, and to enclose and improve the public grounds, should be made at an early day.

A complete set of balances, furnished to the State by the General Government, have been deposited in the buildings of the Land Office. The Commissioners of the several counties ought to be required to have the weights and measures, under their care, again adjusted and regulated.

An arrangement of the Geological specimens belonging to the State, in some convenient place for general inspection, and the publication of the Geological reports, are demanded alike by the true interests of the State and a just appreciation of her character for enlightened enterprise.

My attention has been called to the large body of original papers in the State department, connected with the Colonial and revolutionary history of the State, and their extremely exposed and perishing condition. These records are worth preservation, as containing authentic information of the action of our fathers in the struggle for national existence.—In the Capital of Pennsylvania, and with the sympathies of her patriotic people, was Independence matured and declared. Her soldiers were most numerous around the standard of the nation, and there were more battle fields on her soil than in the same area elsewhere. Every memorial of those days of devotion and trial should be faithfully preserved.—There exists a single copy in manuscript of the minutes of the Revolutionary Executive Council, a document by far too valuable to remain longer within the reach of accident or mutilation. It would be gratifying to a large body of our constituents if the Assembly would authorize the employment of a competant gentleman to select and arrange for publication these memorials of an interesting epoch in the history of the Commonwealth.

Early in the spring the buildings of the Insane Asylum will be ready for the reception of patients. This work of charity, worthy of the best care of the philanthropist, from its admirable construction and healthful location, cannot fail to answer the ends of its benevolent founders. It deserves the fostering care of the Legislature.

In the performance of your duties, attention is most earnestly directed to the revision of the laws in relation to taverns, restaurants, beer houses, and ten pin alleys. It is alledged that in many instances they are made the common resort of the young, the idle, and the worthless, to the great detriment of the moral well-being of the rising generation.

The suggestions and recommendations of former messages in reference to the equalization of Tax laws, payment of portions of the public debt overdue, the currency, and public improvements, are again pressed on your attention. The loan authorized at the last session to redeem the over due public debt, has not been negotiated.

The financial condition of the Commonwealth is exhibited in the following statemnts:

Amount of funded debt, including amount in the hands of Commissioners of Sinking Fund, and also special loan to avoid Inclined Plane at the Schuylkill, on the 30th of November, 1850, was $39,862,914 78

Amount of unfunded debt, same date, 912,570 64

Total sum of debt, $40,775,485 42

In this gross sum is included the loan to avoid the Plane at the Schuylkill, as above stated—the avoidance of the plane authorized the sale of that portion of the Columbia Railroad and Viaduct over the Schuylkill, rendered useless by the construction of the new road. A part of the road and bridge was sold for $213,200, which amount is to be applied as directed by the 18th Sect. of the Act of 10th April, 1849, towards the permanent improvement of the Columbia railway. The actual cost of this great improvement, whereby the Plane has been avoided, the use of the public works much facilitated, and an annual saving of thirty-one thousand dollars, secured to the Treasury, in the disuse of the machinery and labor necessarily connected with the plane, is shown as follows:

Amount of cost of new road, say	$400,000 00
Deduct price of old road sold,	213,000 00

The Sinking Fund operation is exhibited thus:

Amount of funds received during year,	$197,193 74
Amount of stocks purchased during year,	345,622 98
Amount in hands of Commissioners on 30th Nov., 1850,	5,967 60
Whole amount received since commencement of system,	424,833 75
Whole amount of stocks purchased,	459,132 98
Amount of money in hands on 30th Nov., 1850,	5,967 60

FURTHER EXPOSITIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Amount of debt on Nov. 30, 1850		40,775,485 42
Amount of stocks and cash in hands of commissioners of Sinking Fund,	$465,090 58	
Deduct amount of special loan—the interest thereof saved in the discontinuence of the Plane,	400,000 00	865,090 58
		$39,910,394 84
Amount of debt on 30th Nov., 1848,		
Funded,	$30,393 350 24	
Unfunded,	1,081,386 69	
Canal, Railroad and MotivePower debts returned in 1849, and 1850, being debts contracted prior to 1st December, 1848,	373,861 48	
Total indebtedness		$40,818,598 41
Actual indebtedness, including Inclined Plane Loan, on 30th November, 1850, and excluding amount in hands of sinking fund, Commissioner,		40,310,394 84
Actual decrease of public debt since 30th November, 1848,		$538,203 57

Within the same period, there has been paid from the treasury appropriations, that may be called extraordinary, as follows:

Towards completion of North Branch Canal,	$148,500 00
To avoid Inclined plane,	309,446 02

If these sums, from the payment whereof the Treasury will be relieved by the completion of the improvements above stated, be added to the actual reduction of public debt above exhibited, the conclusion is clear, that at a very early date, an annual appropriation of nearly one million dollars may be made towards the reduction of the public debt.

Annexed is an estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the present, with the estimate of last year, and the actual receipts at the Treasury.

	Estimate for 1850.	Receipts for 1850.	Estimate for 1851.
Lands,	$20,000	$16,378,58	$16,000
Auction Com.	22,000	18,673,75	20,000
Auction duties,	50,000	44,898,22	45,000
Tax on b'k div'ds,	130,000	153,877,14	160,000
"on Corp'n stocks,	160,000	136,510,14	160,000
"on Real and Personal estate,	1,330,000	1,317,821,55	1,330,000
Licenses, taverns	80,000	107,427,49	100,000
" Retailers,	160,000	171,062,26	165,000
" Pedlars,	3,000	2,535,05	3,000
" Brokers,	12,000	10,228,73	11,000
" Theatres &c.,	3,000	2,381,50	2,500
" Bill'd rooms &c.,	5,000	3,045,81	4,000
" Distillery &c.,	1,500	4,303,91	5,000
" Eat'g houses &c.,	15,000	6,530,97	10,000
" Pat. medicine,	3,000	2,633,04	3,000
Pamphlet laws,	500	345,58	500
Militia Fines,	2,000	12,958,73	10,000
Tax on Writs,	40,000	45,409,46	45,000
" on Offices,	20,000	14,047,21	15,000
On Col. Inheritance	200,000	102,395,07	150,000
C'n'l & road tolls,	1,825,000	1,713,848,16	1,800,000
Sale of old mater'ls	5,000	6,933,64	5,000
Enrolment of laws	11,000	10,270,00	12,000
Pr'm in on Ch'rs	40,000	80,263,31	40,000
Tax on loans,	125,000	119,355,30	120,000
Inclined Plane I'n,	270,000	270,000,00	
Dividends of turnpike stocks,	2,000	2,460,000	2,000
Nicholson lands,	300		
Accrued interest,	5,000	3,674,32	5,000
Refunded cash,	5,000	13,278,61	5,000
Escheats,	2,000		1,000
Fees of public Off'rs,	2,000	3,687,90	4,000
Miscellaneous,	2,000	1,740,33	5,000
Interest on stocks purchased,	15,000	13,721,27	30,000
Foreign Insurance Agencies,		2,760,63	3,000
	$4,556,300	4,438,131,51	4,296,000

PAYMENTS,	Estimates for 1850.	Payments for 1850.	Estimate for 1851.
Public Impro'm'ts,	$640,000	$1,466,798 74	$200,000
Ex'ps of Goverm't,	235,000	263,888 71	250,000
Militia,	4,000	14,388 25	15,000
Pensions,	20,000	17,277 91	15,000
Charitable Institu'ns,	80,000	62,267 85	60,000
Com. Schools,	200,000	213,728 49	200,000
Interest on Loans,	2,005,000	2,004,714 51	2,005,000
Guaranties,	32,500	23,500 00	32,500
Domestic Creditors,	10,000	6,387 41	10,000
D'm'ges on pub works	20,000	28,068 34	25,000
Special Comm'rs,	2,000	2,554 03	2,000
State Library,	2,000	1,000 00	2,000
Public Buildings,	2,000	2,002 78	10,000
Penitentiaries,	15,000	19,283 79	15,000
House of Refuge,	5,000	6,000 00	5,000
Nicholson Lands,	300	192 75	300
Escheats,	2,000	1,740 53	2,00
Abate't of State Tax,	40,000	43,525 04	40,000
Counsel fees and Commissioners,	2,000	5,984 15	5,000
Miscellaneous,	5,000	8,180 44	5,000
Sinking fund Commissioners,	293,000	318,861 03	250,000
Inclined Plane,	270,000		90,000
N. B. Canal,	150,000		250,000
Renewal of Relief Notes,			10,000
Expenses of Revenue Commissioners,			2,500
	$1,034,800	4,553,193 75	4,101,300

In the item of expenditures for public improvements is included $148,500 paid to North Branch Canal and $286,446 02 to avoid inclined Plane.

In the amounts received from Canal and Railroad tolls and collateral inheritance taxes, the actual receipts of the last year fall short of the estimates.—It was supposed the suggestions of a former message in relation to the conveyance of passengers on the Columbia Railway would have been favorably regarded. It is still believed that a largely increased revenue would attend the adoption of the changes heretofore recommended. That the collateral inheritance tax is inefficiently and carelessly collected in some of the counties, and even when collected frequently retained in the hands of the officers longer than necessary, is demonstratable by the fact of the great disproportion at the Treasury from counties of equal population, business, and wealth. A statement of the amounts received from the several counties during the last four years, will exhibit much valuable information on the interesting question of inequality of taxation in the payment of the public debt. All items of taxation applicable to the sinking fund should be required to reach the Treasury quarterly under the severest penalties.

A reference to the reports of the Adjutant General, Auditor General, Surveyor General, and Superintendant of Common Schools, will afford detailed information of the business of their several departments, and furnish views and suggestions of interest to the general weal.

The school system, although still imperfect, is rapidly improving in its general condition, and promises the beneficial results it was designed to accomplish. The education of the people, is the great question of the age, and as such it cannot fail to command your earnest and enlightened efforts for its speedy and ultimate success.

In the competition for trade and travel, no effort for the full repair of the canals, and railroads of the State, should be neglected. The deteriorating condition of many of these works, admonish us that the system of supervision is ineffectual to secure the return of which their construction gave confident assurance. In a system of divided responsibility in their management, the difficulty evidently exists.—On a former occasion it was suggested to divide the State into Canal and Railway districts, and alot to each a Canal Commissioner, to whom its entire control should be given. This project is again recommended, but should it fail to meet your approbation, the proposition of selecting a Superintendent, to whom for his whole time and attention, a compensating salary should be paid, and under whose sole control the public works might be placed, is worthy of consideration. All the evils arising from divided counsels and shifting responsibilities would be avoided, and that energy and skill in their management secured which cannot be expected under the present system. It is alleged this method of supervision of public works has succeeded well and beneficially in other States.

A commercial connection between Philadelphia and Europe by Steamships,—an enterprise truly worthy the favoring regards of the whole commonwealth and the countenance and aid of the national government by the extension of mail facilities—the completion of the great Railway communication now in rapid progress of construction to the navagable waters of the West, the thorough repair of the Cumberland Valley Road, and the erection of the various lines of Railway in the valley of the Susquehanna, must throw an amount of trade on the Columbia Railroad which will demand for its transit the entire capacity of that thoroughfare in a condition of perfect repair. Every avenue by which the trade of the West, as well as that of Central and Northern Pennsylvania reaches Philadelphia, ought to be opened and kept in such perfect condition as to afford all possible facility to business, for in the growth and welfare of Philadelphia, the entire people should feel a lively interest, as identical with the prosperity of the whole State. Whilst our internal trade is poured into our metropolis, and her local authorities are doing their part to promote her commerce, it is our duty to demand from the General government some portion of its resources for the security and improvement of the harbor of the Delaware. Improvement of the navigable rivers and protection of the harbors of the Ocean and Lakes ought to be no longer delayed.

In this connection I deem it my duty to call your attention to the pending litigation in relation to the bridge over the Ohio River at Wheeling, erected under the authority of Virginia, which, it is confidently asserted, puts in jeopardy large commercial interests. It has been my care to watch the progress of the controversy, and to direct the proper law officer of the Commonwealth, associated with the other distinguished gentlemen who proffessionally represent the State, to protect these interests before the judicial tribunal which has cognizance of the case under the Constitution.

In the various Railway projects now severally terminating at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg, the people of the commonwealth ought never to lose sight of that other great enterprise which, known as the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, was meant to connect the Susquehanna, the Deleware, and the Lakes. Besides the command of the trade of the Northern Seas secured by its construction, it would bring into market for sale and settlement vast bodies of unteanted and unimproved lands, and develop treasures of inexhaustible mineral wealth now wholly inaccessible.

The large indebtedness of the State, and the necessity for its reduction, forbid the policy on her part, of embarking in these various improvements.

The debt of the Commonwealth was incurred in the erection of the works which were largely conducive to the settlement and sale of the domain of the United States, and while she has secured no part of this common inheritence, other States have been liberally aided in the construction of their internal improvements by donations of public lands. It is a right on her part to demand a portion of these lands to aid in the completion of the important works partially completed and in contemplation.

A system of banking, based upon State stocks, under proper restrictions, is recommended to the attention of the Legislature. It is thought that the present banking facilities are unequal to the wants of the business community. The large amount of notes of banks of other States found in circulation among our people, the inability of the banks, with safety to their credit, to accomodate at all times the active bonafide business demands of the country, and the large operations in the nature of private banking daily transacted on severe terms to the borrower, demonstrate that increased facilities are demanded to secure a healthy development of our resources. Any considerable extension of the present system is hardly to be anticipated, nor is it desirable, if a more permanent basis for such operations can be devised. Free banking upon a deposite and pledge of public stocks early recommended itself to favor. It is not liable to sudden expansions and contractions—more secure from failure—less obnoxious to counterfeiting and fraud, and offers undoubted security to the note holder. Should the stock required be the loans of the Commonwealth, it would appreciate their value, and also have a tendency to withdraw them from foreign countries, to which are annually sent millions of the public money to pay interest. A recall of these stocks, and the discharge of the interest to the resident citizens, would lead to the expenditure of an equal amount at home, thereby affording employment to the people in the improvements of the State, in the erection of the industrial institutions, and in the various work of beauty and taste. If this system is favorably regarded, a relinquishment of a portion of the interest on the stocks pledged would be directly advantageous to the Treasury.

The confidence felt in their security, and the desire to use the relief notes, when kept in good condition, justify the belief that an issue of small notes from State institutions, founded on a deposit of stocks, would be highly acceptible to the people.

A reference to subjects, under the control of the National Government, has long formed part of the annual messages of the State Executives, and the custom has found favor not only by its consonance with the peculiar relations of the States to the General Government, but in the deep solicitude felt by individual citizens in the action of the latter on questions of pervading and direct interest to all. From the resolves of their Representatives in the councils of the States, the opinions of the people are often well collected, and hence your action is frequently of great moment. In obedience, therefore, to custom, and in order that the sentiments of our common constituency may have expression either through the Executive Messages or the action of their representatives, it is proper to refer to some of those questions of general interest, the disposal of which more especially belongs to the National Government.

A revison and alteration of the Revenue laws, so as to give adequate and permanent protection to the industry of the country, are demanded by the prostrate condition of the mining and manufacturing interests. The propriety of affording full protection to domestic industry, in the enactment of Tariff laws, has been so fully discussed, that a mere reference to former views, is all that is deemed necessary at this time. In a late effort to amend the present Tariff, its failure may be fairly attributed to the omission of the last Legislature to give expression to the perfectly well understood wishes and expectations of the people. It is confidently hoped no such omission will mark the conduct of the present assembly.

A reduction in the rates of postage, and construction of railway communications to the Pacific, were urged heretofore as worthy of friendly regard. Repetition of the views then presented is unnecessary, as time has only strengthened the conviction of the propriety and usefulness of the proposed measures.

In relation to the extension of Slavery and the duty of faithful observance of her Federal obligations by the Commonwealth, the views expressed in former messages remain unchanged. There is nothing, in my judgment, in the history of the past, nor in the warnings of the future, to justify the abandonment of the principles, sacredly regarded from the foundation of the State, of non-intervention in the domestic policy of other communities, and of resolute determination of permitting no interference with our own. Fidelity in the discharge of Constitutional duty has distinguished our government and people, and if an opinion exists within, or has been mischieveously propagated beyond our borders, that such is not the fact, it is conceived in error of our true history. Pennsylvania, her people, and her authorities, always have been loyal to the Constitution. They wish it neither to be evaded nor amended.—They will not permit it to be resisted.

It has been intimated that on questions connected with the institution of Slavery, and the rendition of fugitives from labor, there have been indications of a disregard of her Constitutional obligations. To the clause of the Constition relative to fugitives from labor, and legislation under it, there ever has been in Pennsylvania, with all her avowed averson to domestic slavery, implicit obedience. With an earnest desire that, by a free interchange of moderate and rational opinions, obedience to the law may be made, not only implicit, but cheerful, it is proper to refer to some of the difficulties in relation to the subject now existing in the public mind.

The clause in the Federal Constitution relative to fugitives from labor involves, these propositions:—1. That involuntary service or slavery may exist in the States of the Union by constitutional recognition. 2. That the escape of the person so held shall not operate as a discharge from such service or labor. 3. That on the claim of the party to whom such service is due, there must be a rendition of the fugitive.

To interfere by Legislative enactment, or otherwise to destroy, or in any way to effect the right of property recognized in the first proposition, would be a daring violation of the clear obligations of the Constitution. No human being can pretend that by this Commonwealth such an interference has ever been attempted. Whatever may be the feelings of the people in opposition to the further extension of Slavery, and the consequent increase of anti-republican and sectional representation in the National Legislature, no effort has ever been made to disturb or destroy the vested rights of citizens of other states and when those rights may be endangered by the escape of a slave beyond the limits of the State, where the relation is acknowledged, our citizens have acted on the principle that no sympathy with individual suffering ought ever to weaken their sense of duty to the plain requirements of the organic law.

In the adjustment of rights and official duties under the last proposition more difficulty has been found to exist. By whose agency is the fugitive to be given up? What force is to be given to the word "claim" as used in the Constitution? Is not the delivery of the fugitive to be made only through the agency of the national government? These have been vexed and mooted questions. The final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a case to which Pennsylvania was made a party, and the recent fugitive slave law, gave a judicial and legislative interpretation to this clause of the Constitution, which cannot be misapprehended. The power and duty of enacting laws to carry into effect the Constitutional direction being ruled to be in Congress and in Congress only, any interference on the part of the State authorities is unauthorized and without binding force.

If the Constitution implies a duty to be performed by both National and State Governments, and vests each with power over the subject, the framers of that instrument failed to express in clear terms, as in other cases, the obligations of the parties. The latitude of construction required to give such powers to the State legislatures, would authorize the passage of laws, and the enactment of regulations, upon every delegated power of the National Government, without regard to the action or non-action of Congress. The General Government is admitted to be one of ascertained powers, but it ceases to be so the moment concurrent jurisdiction vests in State Sovereignties. In the practical workings of the system of concurrent jurisdiction, much evil would arise. Thirty-one sovereignties might prescribe different rules of action—each meant to make effective national legislation, and the dangers resulting from conflicting enactments, and the consequent destruction of harmony and order, could not fail to alarm the patriot. Whenever power over a subject matter is vested by the Constitution in Congress, and the power has been exercised, the authority of the States has been judicially declared, as above stated, merged and abolished. This is the rule of law as well as that of common sense.

An opinion has been expressed by men of eminent legal learning and patriotism, that legislative action on the part of the States is expedient to aid in the execution of the powers of the general government. In this opinion I cannot concur. To admit the position would imply an inability on the part of the National Government to execute its powers, and would prove destructive of the theory so zealously maintained by our republican fathers, that the National and State Governments are independent sovereignties, each acting within its proper constitutional sphere.

It was doubtless a conviction of the soundness of the foregoing views, which induced my predecessor, Governor Shunk, to sanction the act of the 3d March, 1847.

The power to act on the subject of the extradition of fugitive slaves being thus vested solely in the National Government, it is the plain duty of the citizen to submit to its enactments under the Constitution. To act differently would be clearly a rebellion to Government.

If the word "claim" was intended to express an ascertained right of property to the person of the fugitive vested in the claimant, then much of the difficulty surrounding the question is settled, and the mere demand for the person of the fugitive fixes his destiny, by the terms of the Constitution. His extradition would be determined without proof of ownership on the part of the claimant, and without evidence of the identity or flight of the person claimed. If, however, the term used in the constitution, signifies a challenge of the property, belonging to the claimant, and withheld from him—and the enactments on the subject requiring proof of right to substanciate the claim, and the concurring decisions of the Supreme Court, affix this meaning to the term, then the question arises, how, and through whom, shall the claim be made, and by what evidence sustained?

In the adoption of the proper remedy to assert this clear right, patriotic citizens may differ, and the privilege to maintain and express that honest diversity of opinion must not be impaired. To surrender it, under violent threats and denunciatory clamor, would be an abandonment of the deeply cherished privilege of liberty of thought and speech. When the enactments of the National Congress, fail to convince the people of their justice and propriety, it is their duty to seek their modification and amendment. The recently-enacted fugitive slave law, while it remains a statute, demands the support of all the citizens, and unless our written constitutions are worthless parchments, until the judiciary declare it otherwise, must be esteemed a constitutional enactment. Are its defects of such nature as to warrant the public in urging its amendment?

That part of the law which authorizes the creation of a new and irresponsible tribunal under the name of Commissioners, is liable to exception.—Waiving the inquiry whether the Judicial power of the United States can be vested anywhere but in regularly organized courts, with the records of courts, there are objections of serious import to the institution of this tribunal. All history shows, that special tribunals clothed with discretionary powers over persons and property, are liable to abuse, and have been instruments of oppression. If in these, the early days of the Republic, when no reason of urgent State necessity can be invoked, powers of a high judicial nature over the liberty and property of an individual, are to be vested by appointment of an inferior tribunal, in an irresponsible person, the security of the life, reputation, and liberty of the citizen, in after-times, when new political or social emergencies may arise, will depend on a most precarious tenure. The courts of the United States, whose Judges have a pride of character, and over whom a controling influence is exerted by the impeachment clause of the Constitution, should alone be invested with these extraordinary powers. Rather than hazard the chances of illegal decisions, and the consequent irreparable injury of an individual, results so full of danger to the peace and good order of society, the Judicial power might wisely be extended. If it be deemed expedient to deny a trial by Jury, and lodge the adjudication of this right of property in the breast of a single judge, the kind of proof required should be indicated, and a full record of the entire proceedings be made and preserved.—Processes issued should be returned, and the extradition of any colored person, for whose arrest a warrant had issued without hearing had before the judge should be visited with the penalties of kidnapping. These modifications of the law, while they could not interfere with the right of the owner of the fugitive, would greatly tend to satisfy the minds of citizens anxiously desirous to perform their constitutional duties.

One other matter, connected with our Federal relations, claims your attention. It is the Union of the States, and the dangers which are supposed to threaten it in connection with the question of Slavery. Whether Slavery be the cause or pretext of infidelity to the Union, and to what precise extent disaffection exists, it is not my purpose to enquire. There was local disloyalty long before Slavery became the immediate source of excitement, and there will be local disloyalty long after Slavery and the questions connected with it are finally adjusted.—But be the cause what it may, it is in vain to deny that the Union of the States is lightly and irreverantly talked of in certain quarters, and made the subject of heated discussion by rash and unreflecting men. I cannot believe, however, that any serious design to disrupt and overthrow the Government exist, to any considerable extent in any portion of the country. The American heart revolts at the idea.

What is the National Union? It is the basis of constitutional right, the guarantee of peace, the security of religion, the bulwark of all law and order. It gives the surest pledge of protection to the oppressed children of other lands, who, coming from scenes of misery and discord, expect harmony and peaceful refuge. It is literally "a beacon on the top of a mountain and an ensign on a hill" to the lovers of rational liberty throughout the world. It was an emanation of the same pure spirit of conservative freedom, of justice, and of truth, which conceived, controlled and consummated our revolutionary struggle. It is the perfect work of disciplined intelligence and rational patriotism. It is hallowed by the rich memories of the past, and by the consciousness that its founders were the fathers of the Republic. It is sacred, as the sole remaining memorial of the enlightened labors of the best minds of an age distinguished for its devotion to the cause of human rights, the elevation of man's social condition, the investigation of political truths, and of revolutionary action against the dogmas and fanaticism of tyrannies and tyrants.

The Union of the States is the outer and inner wall, which encircles and guards the temple of our independence. The Union alone secures to our commerce protection on every sea, defense to our citizens on every shore, gives us a proud name among the nations of the earth, and ensures to the republic an enlarged and glorious destiny. Its preservation ratifies the assurance that man is capable of self-government, and that equal rights, equal laws, and equal privileges, are alone the results of democratic institutions. The dissolution of the National Union would be the beginning of civil war, the strife of sections, of scenes of fraternal discord. It would raise the arm of the bondman amidst the horrors of servile war; and the destruction of a race of men alone would terminate the fearful struggle. It would involve conterminous States, acting as jealous strangers, in vexatious disputes about rights of navigation, of tribute, of transit. It would sacrifice the faith of the nation. It would destroy the army and the navy, and with them the proud recollections of their early exploits. The trophies of the nation would be dispersed, and the great communion of thought, of sentiment, and of interest, in which, for more than seventy years, we have gloried, would be gone forever.

Deeply impressed by these considerations, and relying most confidently on the entire sympathies of the General Assembly of a State which has never known an instant's disloyalty to the Union, I solemnly protest against the utterance of rash and ill-advised thoughts on a subject so dear to our constituency, and more earnestly against all deliberation by means of conventions, or other modes of action, unknown to the Constitution, and having for their object, either the dissolution of the Union, or the discussion of sectional and hazardous questions, for the decision of which, the Constitution has made ample provision. Pennsylvania venerates and cherishes the unimpaired institutions of our fathers.

With the fervent prayer that Almighty God will so direct the deliberations of the General Assembly, that "peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations," the suggestions and recommendations contained in this annual message are respectfully submitted for your consideration and action.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburgh, Jan. 7, 1851.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAY BULL.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber in Millcreek township, about the 1st of December, a small Bull Calf, between 1 and 2 year old, of a red color, with some white on the belly: no artificial marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. ADAM HUNT.

Millcreek, Jan 11, 1851. *3t33

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in the borough of Erie on 24th street, east of State street, a Bay Horse, with a white strip in the face. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away. SIMEON SMITH.

Erie, Jan 9, 1851. *3t31

FOUND.

FOUND on 6th street, some Car or five weeks since, a small sum of money, in Bills. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement. MRS. HOLLAND,

Erie, Jan. 4, 1851.—3t34 Corner of 4th and Peach St.

W. C. BRALEY

WOULD inform the public that he intends to pay particular attention to Veterenary Surgery in all its various branches.—His charges will be reasonable. Please call and see. Office at the Canal Stable, near the outlet Lock of the Extension Canal.

Erie, Jan. 4, 1851. 1y

BUTTER! BUTTER!!—300 lbs first rate Roll Butter for sale by the bbl. [Jan. 4, 1851] WM. F. RINDERNECHT.

50 BUSHELS Chestnuts just received on consignment, and will be sold low by [1851] WM. F. RINDERNECHT.

WANTED.—10 bbls Cucumber Pickles, at the store of Jan 4, 1851. D. S. CLARK.

NEW GOODS!

RECEIVED to-day another lot of those fine Bay State Shawls, also a good assortment of Cashons and other fine goods at the Empires. [January 4, 1851] H. CADWELL.

Take Notice.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber are notified to call and pay their respective accounts, on or before the 1st day of February next. I hope this notice will be strictly observed by those interested. Don't forget the time. SMITH JACKSON.

Jan. 2d, 1851. 3t

Orphan's Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Erie, will be sold by public vendue on the premises, on Saturday, the first day of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M., all the estate, title, interest and claim of Emma Jane, Josephine, Marcus and Janette Jenkins, minor children and heirs of Marian Jenkins, late of the township of Girard in said county, deceased, in and to the following described property, to wit: All that certain piece and lot of ground situated in the village of Lockport, Girard township, in said co bounded northerly by land of Erastus Alexander; easterly by the canal, southerly and westerly by lands of Erastus Montross, containing about one-fourth of an acre of land. Also a certain other piece of land near said village of Lockport, Girard township aforesaid, bounded north by lands of Brewer Andrews; east by lands of John Sawdy and the canal, south by lands of J. J. Nash, and west by the road, containing about two acres of land. Each of said minors being entitled to one-fifth part of said property subject to the widow's dower therein. The first above described piece of land has thereon a small dwelling house.

TERMS.—One-fourth on confirmation of sale; the balance in three equal annual installments, with interest on the whole sum, to be paid annually with each instalment, to be secured by Judgment Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

Jan. 11, 1851. 6t15 SAMUEL BISHOP.

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter sessions in and for the County of Erie:

The petition of Chauncey Hill, of West Girard township, respectfully represents that he is well situated in the tavern house, well known as the West Girard House, the same which he has occupied for the last year; and that he is well provided with house room, and conveniences for keeping an inn or tavern. Your petitioner therefore prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. CHAUNCEY HILL

The undersigned citizens of the town of Girard, in which the above mentioned tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that Chauncey Hill, the above petitioner, is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and further, that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain travelers.

Signed, A. B. Barbe, Truman Gere, S. Gere, Adam Laughns, W. G. Anderson, John S. Heath, John Robertson, Wm. Silverthorn, J. W. Silverthorn, Joseph Long, Manson Godfrey, David Abbey, J. G. Patterson, E. M. Godfrey. 3t33

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie Co:

The petition of Wm P. Stoke, of the township of McKean, in Erie county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house of the subscriber residing in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound, will pray, &c. WM. P. STOKE.

McKean, Jan 11, 1851.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the township of McKean, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Wm. P. Stoke, the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accomodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed, H

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1851.

Governor's Message.

The annual message of the Governor will be found in our columns to-day. It was received here by Wednesday night's mail, directed to the Post Master, and by him distributed among the *different* offices on Thursday morning. Of course we have not time to read it, but its commendable briefness will insure it a general perusal, thus rendering a notice of its prominent points unnecessary.

☞ A great many things that we had intended noticing in this number have been unavoidably postponed in consequence of the Message. Among others the unfortunate "Two-Convention" difficulty in which our State Committee, aided by certain would-be-dictators, have plunged the Democratic party of the State at the present time when, if ever, we ought to present an unbroken front to the enemy. We shall not fail to give our opinion fully hereafter.

☞ We did not hear Dr. Flint's Lecture before the Erie County Medical Society, on Tuesday evening last, upon "Medical Delusions," but from the public voice, both of approval and disapproval, we should judge it to have been one that made the "galled jade wince," and successfully, in the opinion of the Faculty, sustained their side of the controversy. Will no one answer him? We of all things should like to see the "play go on."

☞ Rensles Brown, Esq., of Warren county, has been appointed by the Judges of this Judicial District, one of the Board of Revenue Commissioners to assemble at Harrisburg on the 26th of February. This is an excellent appointment.

☞ The Dunkirk *Journal* announces that "the preliminary operations on the Dunkirk and State Line Railroad are rapidly progressing, preparatory to the commencement of the work by contractors." This must be a painful confession for the *Journal*. After bragging and boasting, equivocating and dodging, it has now to "cave" and acknowledge itself "done up and busted." Alas, poor *Journal*! Alas, poor Dunkirk! Thy visions of being the terminus of the great New York and Erie Road have vanished into thin, very *thin* air! We wonder what corner lots and old dilapidated taverns are worth now?

☞ It is announced that the Frigate St. Lawrence has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy, as the Government vessel which will be dispatched to the World's fair.

"Suggestions upon Naval Reform."

We have upon our table a pamphlet, entitled "*Suggestions upon Naval Reform, by a few Sea Officers, of both the Line and Staff.*" It is a vigorous and well written production, exhibiting with *no sparing hand* the iniquities and abuses of our present Naval System, and suggesting, in the spirit of a true Reformer, many practical and beneficial changes in the rules and regulations of that once popular branch of the public service. No one is better acquainted than the patient himself with the seat of any vital disease, and although *he* may not have the *power* to apply a remedy, he must be a most consummate trifler if he does not embrace the first opportunity to lay his case before the Faculty. So it is with those attached to the Naval Service. None know better than our "Sea Officers" the cause of the vital disease which is fast sapping the popularity with the country—the life—of this heretofore right arm of our national defense. This pamphlet shews that its authors' knowledge *do* not stop at that point;—they not only know the disease, but they suggest a cure, and call upon the Faculty, the people's *representatives*, to apply it. It is a cure, too, which we doubt not would prove highly efficacious, and aid materially in paving the way to many much needed radical Reforms in both the Navy and Army. That there is no branch of the public service, however, that needs the pruning-knife of Reform more than the Navy the last few years have fully demonstrated, and it is a conceded point. Time was when it was the National jewel, and its glory served to warm the heart of every American. Is it so now? Is it "the bright particular star" that sheds a halo around our name in every quarter of the globe? Far *from it; on the contrary*, in the language of these "Sea-Officers," it is "lumbering on in the worn wheel rut of antiquity," content to rest its claims to a nation's fostering care upon what it *has been* rather than what *it is*. Instead of returning a substantial equivalent "for its millions of expenditure," in protecting and promoting commerce, and making our name respected abroad, all the people hear or see in relation to it is when they are called upon to "foot-the-bills" of "expensive and disgraceful Courts Martial." It is as shameful to the Service as it is disgraceful to the Nation, that we yearly "see officers of the highest rank arranged for high crimes—not crimes of a military character only, such as disobedience of orders, but charged with embezzlement, fraud, gambling, lying, drunkenness and perjury." The tree that bears *such fruit* the people water, from their golden spring, to the tune of "nine millions of dollars annually." Pretty dear for the whistle, is it not?—yet, if the Service was what it should be—if its fruit bore any proportion to the cost of production—the public would be the last to complain—for the public is a most patient Goose from whose breast every one can pluck a feather at will. But forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and complaints are heard on every hand, until it is too "evident that a body which had such a hold upon the public affections, and is allied with so much of national glory, must have sinned much and often to have produced so general a tone of dissatisfaction." This complaint the pamphlet before us acknowledges to be just, and proceeds to make some practical suggestions upon reform. It considers "the evils at present existing not justly attributable to the officers," but contends that "they are the legitimate results of the system;" they "flow from its organization." In regard to this organization it is asserted that "it would puzzle the greatest ingenuity to devise a scheme better calculated to develop the bad traits of character or, at the best, to render men inefficient and useless." "Instead of discriminating between good and bad in favor of the former, it offers a high premium for demerit." Hence it is proposed, as a first and necessary step towards a reform that will render the Navy what it should be, an *honorable* and useful branch of the public service, to abolish the Seniority System; considering, and we think justly, that therein lies, not exactly the foundation, but very near the foundation of the disease. In place of such a system, which only serves to extinguish all laudable ambition in the breast of the young, energetic and talented officer, by continuing aged imbecility, drunken seniority and mental incapacity as his superior, it is proposed "to make each grade *elect from itself* those who are most worthy to fill the highest grades; the choice or selection being made sufficiently in advance of occurring vacancies to gather the opinion of every officer, at home or abroad—Captains to say who shall be, from themselves, Commodores or Admirals—Commanders who, of themselves, shall be Captains—Lieutenants who, from their number, shall be Commanders—Passed Midshipmen, who shall be Lieutenants, and the *same arrangement to apply to other* corps of varied grades, every officer being required to vote for some one, and prohibited from voting for himself. Such an arrangement places an officer upon the same footing as the citizen, and makes him responsible, not only to the laws of the community in which he lives, but responsible to the opinion of the people among whom he lives, and dependant upon their approbation for success; and the stimulus for good conduct never ends, but occupies his whole professional career."

The above, in brief, are some of the leading points of this timely and exceedingly well-conceived pamphlet. We may have a word or two to say upon the subject again.

☞ Next Tuesday is the day fixed by Law for electing a United States Senator. We hope for the best, but really we cannot divest ourself of the fear that the State is destined to be misrepresented for another six years.

Good Democratic Doctrine.

The Baltimore *Argus*, says the Secretary of the Interior has boldly and fully met the old Whig doctrine of high duties being beneficial to the farming and planting interests. In his report just submitted, he recommends the establishment of a separate bureau, for the advancement and protection of the agricultural interest, declaring emphatically and argumentatively, that "A TARIFF CAN DO BUT LITTLE, DIRECTLY, TO BENEFIT THE FARMER OR PLANTER." Has not the Democratic party always contended that high tariffs were only useful to the manufacturer—that they built up a privileged class at the expense of all others—and has it not been always the Whig doctrine that these high tariffs were the very best thing for the farmer, as they made a *home* market for his products! But the Home Secretary says they "do no such thing," and "can do but little to benefit either the farmer or the planter" Thus it is, that one by one the Whigs abandon their own and cherished doctrines, and adopt the principles of the Democracy. Well, we are glad to see them at last opening their eyes to the true interests of the country, and hope they may continue to improve until there shall be no creed known or practised but the great Democratic doctrine of "the greatest good to the greatest number."

The "Critter" in Disguise.

A late Temperance paper describes a species of sugar plum now much in vogue, as follows:—

"We have them before us as we write, have broken them and find them *hollow*, with about a fourth of a tea spoonful of brandy in them. We have poured out near a table spoonful from as many as a boy could purchase for five cents. The sugar is saturated with gum, so that it is not soluble in water."

It is a mistake to suppose that these sugar plums are of recent invention. They have been in use ever since the Temperance reform began; and are found very convenient among Teetotallers—enabling them to "take something" without fear of detection!

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.

New York, Jan. 6—2 P. M.

The Georgia arrived this morning. She brings $200,000 in gold dust. She left Chagres on the 26th inst with 924 passengers and left 410 at Havana to go by the Pacific to New Orleans. The Oregon arrived at Panama on the 23th with 276 passengers and $2,000,000 on freight, and $1,000,000 in the hands of passengers. The Georgia left the Crescent City at Chagres waiting for gold dust. She had 420 passengers. Those remaining on the Isthmus would leave in sailing vessels. The dry season was setting in, and Chagres growing more healthy. Havana was quiet. The new Capt. General was much liked. Five or six Californians were in prison for violating Spanish laws.

The general news is of little importance. Many of the miners were preparing to winter in the mountains. The cholera has disappeared from Sacramento where it has raged with great malignity. Business has revived and the city is now in full tide of prosperity.

The Mayor of Sacramento is dead. The deaths in San Francisco are not so numerous in proportion to population as twelve months since. Many of the streets are planked and improvements going on. The rainy season commenced on the 19th in earnest. Much complaint is made of the neglect of Congress in providing for the wants of the people. Among their wants are a Mint, Post Office, Mail Routes and Land Titles.

The rains have opened the upper rivers so that steamers can now navigate. The rains also give the miners in the dry diggings a better chance to work out the ore Many new veins have been discovered, and in fact the gold stories seem favorable. The political complexion of the Legislature is doubtful. Both parties are claiming a majority. The opinion was that it was democratic.—The election in Sacramento was yet to come off and may change the present aspect. The appointment of state officers gave general satisfaction.

Owing to the heavy arrivals and the late sickness, business is generally dull, and goods have been forced on the market at less than cost.

New York, Jan. 7th—2 P. M.

The Storeship Frodisia arrived this morning—officers and crew all well. She has on board the remains of Midshipman McLaughlin, who was killed at San Jose in the Mexican war. She left San Francisco via. Valparaise Oct 10th.

The Crescent City arrived this morning. She left Chagres on the evening of the 27th, and Kingston, Jamaica, on the 31st. She brings 400 passengers and $1,500,000 gold dust on freight, and a large amount in the hands of passengers.

The specie train of the Crescent City was attacked by a party of 16 men, five mules were led into the woods and $100,000 taken. It was recoved with the exception of $6,000. Two of the robbers were taken, one badly wounded. They were not Americans.

The Cherokee, on the 6th, lat. 35, long. 7, saw a vessel burnt to the waters edge—was about 230 tons, and an American.

Harrisburgh, Jan. 7.

The whig members of the Senate met in caucus this morning, but did not succeed in nominating a speaker. Messrs. Brooks and Laury still hold out. The Senate will convene at 12 without any whig nomination for speaker. The democratic members also met this morning and unanimously nominated Col. McCauslin, of Green county, for speaker.

Cincinnati, January 7.

Message of the Governor of Indiana.—Governor Wright, of Indiana, in his message to the Legislature, expresses himself decidedly and strongly in favo of colonization. In speaking of the Fugitive Slave Law, he says: "Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the late Compromise measures enacted by Congress—however the ultra men in the North or South may oppose or denounce them, there is but one course of action for the true patriot to pursue, that is unhesitatingly and in good faith to carry out their enactments. There is no safety for property or life except in the absolute supremacy of the law—there is no higher duty of the citizen than to maintain, by word and deed, that supremacy. As we value the heritage, rich beyond all price, purchased not with silver or gold, but with the life blood of the good and brave—the heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which we in turn must bequeath inviolate to our descendants—let us bear in mind that the first public act of disobedience to law is the first fatal step on the downward road to anarchy."

The message gives very flattering accounts of the financial condition of the State.

MARRIED.

On the 3rd inst., by Rev. James F. Reid, Capt. N. W. Russell, and Miss Emily Davison, both of Millcreek.

On the 29th of October last, by Rev. J. J. Findley, Mr. William Bussler, of Lycoming county, and Miss Martha Hood, of Waterford.

On the 31st ult., by the same, Mr. William H. Magill, of Mercer county, and Mrs. Sarah Ann Vader, of Waterford.

On the 2nd inst., by the same, Mr. Perry Foote, of Millcreek, and Miss Mary C. Ewing, of M'Kean.

☞ On the 1st inst., in Union, by M. Niles, Esq., Mr. Robert M. Lilley, and Miss Alsina Howard, both of Union.

"Better Late Than Never"

WE are now receiving our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been selected with care, and we think the public will say with taste. The assortment is very general, and contains some styles of Dress Goods not before in this market, as they have been imported within two weeks. We invite the visits of Cash Customers, and those who have produce to exchange, and feel confident we can stand the test of comparison in style and prices with all others. No trouble to show goods.

Nov. 23. LESTER SENNETT & CHESTER.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie Co.

The petition of Adam Wild, of the East ward, borough of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies, in said East ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

ADAM WILD.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East ward, borough of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Adam Wild, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed, M. Mayer, H. Cadwell, H. L. Brown, C. Siegel, H. G. Sessions, Daniel Dobbins, F. Dutlinger, Jacob Schlemal, Henry Martin, Moses Koch, Fred Schneider, C. F. Diefenbach, J. W. Hunter. 3t34

STOVE BLACKING—The best ever seen, for sale by

Dec. 7, 1850. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

CERTIFICATES and Testimonials, sufficient to fill every columns of this paper, can be produced, setting forth the wonderful virtues of

Dr. Swaynes Celebrated Family Medicines,

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP

OF WILD CHERRY.

The Original and Genuine Preparation!

CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY!

Another Home Certificate—Great cure of EZEKIEL THOMAS.

Dr. H. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Being for a length of time afflicted with a very violent cough, with pain in the side and breast, soreness of lungs, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c., I made trial of various remedies which were recommended highly in the papers, but gradually grew worse. The violence of my cough was such that the blood rushed profusely from my nostrils when the paroxysms came upon me indeed, my whole system seemed prostrated, and the hour of my departure seemed near at hand. At this time you recommended the use of your Compound syrup of Wild Cherry, which immediately began to soothe, comfort, and allay the violence of my cough, relieved the pain in my side, strengthened and healed my lungs, &c. I continued the use of it, but now, thanks to God, and to the effect of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, I am cured, and able to pursue my daily labor. I think it an invaluable medicine in coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, and one that should be known to all afflicted. If persons would purchase the original and genuine article, as prepared by you, and not tamper with the many spurious and worthless preparations which are attempted to be palmed off on the reputation of yours, it might be the means of saving many valuable lives. I freely offer this statement for the benefit of those who are suffering as I was

EZEKIEL THOMAS.

Cherry as three doors west of Southhill Second Street, Phila.

VERY IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Be very particular to enquire for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, as some unprincipled individuals have stolen the name of Wild Cherry, thinking to borrow a reputation from that already established. Remember the genuine is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, [steel engraving,] with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon, also his signature; all others are positively fictitious and counterfeit.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE

A safe and effectual remedy for worms, dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

Letter to Dr. Swayne from Andersontown Ia.

Dear Sir:—A man purchased a bottle of your Vermifuge, the other day, for his child, and by its use discharged 63 of the largest worms he had ever seen. It is somewhat difficult to get the people to try it, as they have often been so gulled by nauseous worm medicines. Yours being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual, I shall be able to dispose of a large quantity. Yours, T. T. SHARP, P. M.

☞ Beware of Mistakes! ☜ Remember Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles.

☞ See that the name is spelt correctly—

SWAYNE ☜

DR. SWAYNE'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA AND EXTRACT OF TAR PILLS.

Act as a gentle purgative, producing a healthy state of the Liver and Bowels, acting as an alternative, changing the state of costiveness, which is very common to some individuals, and for the irregularities incident to females they are very valuable.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr. Swayne N. W. corner of eighth and Race Sts., Philadelphia.

For Sale by the Following Agents.

ERIE COUNTY.

Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House, Erie.
J. H. Burton, No. 5, " "
W. P. Judson, & Co., Waterford
J. A. White, Girard.
N. J. Clark & Bros., Fairview.
W. & J. W. Campbell, Edenboro,

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Norman Callender, Meadville.
C. W. Burton & Co., "
W. & J. W. Campbell, Cambridge.
Perkins & Leffingwell, Woodcock.
Cumings & Shattuck, Evansburg.
J. B. Parks, Adamsville.
L. H. Walkley, Ashtabula, Ohio.

And by dealers in Medicines generally.

Dec. 2d, 1850. 1y23

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie Co.

The petition of Alvin Gibbs, of the borough of Waterford, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house in which he now lives in said borough; he therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound will ever pray.

ALVIN GIBBS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the borough of Waterford, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is propose l to be kept, do certify that Alvin Gibbs, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers. 3t34

Signed: A Oliver, H H Whitney, Wm Anderson, H Oliver, David Reed, John Turbett, Chester West, Hervey Boyd, I Barton, H Hamilton, F F Farrar, John Marvin.

NEW Year's Present.—A "Bang up stove," with a handsome set of copper ware to adorn the richest present for a New Year's day, that can be found in Erie. For sale by

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!!

THE Subscriber has received, and will continue to receive, Oysters direct from the bed, in small and large cans. Private families and parties supplied on the shortest notice, and on liberal terms. Orders from the country and distant towns attended to with despatch.

Erie, Nov. 23, 1850. D. S. CLARK. n23

SAWS.

CIRCULAR, Mill, Cut, Tenant, Hand, Panel, Back, Wood and Keyhole Saws, for sale by. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

FLOUR, FLOUR.—C. Zaiz's best superfine Flour for sale by the subscriber at the market price, warranted the best or the money refunded. [Dec 7, 1850.] M. KOCH.

$5000 CANAL BONDS wanted; also, a few shares of Erie and North East Rail Road Stock, by

December 7, 1850. LAIRD & RUST.

MUFFS—of superior quality, for sale by

December 7, 1850. LAIRD & RUST.

Gloves and Hosiery.

A SPLENDID stock of Gloves of the elastic French Kid, of assorted colors, and white and black, both for Ladies and Gentlemen; also, Merino, Alpacca, wool, silk and cotton Hose, very nice, just opened by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 25th day of January, on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M., in pursuance of a decree of the Orphan's Court, the following described property.

A piece or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of North East, containing about two acres of land, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone on the west side of a road from North East to Hall's mill and North thence South sixty four degrees; West twenty two and twenty-four hundredth perches; thence north fifteen and eighty-four hundredth perches to the south west corner of J. Knapp's lot; thence north sixty eight degrees and thirty minutes; east twenty two and sixteen hundredth perches to the aforesaid road; thence south fifteen and eighty hundredth perches to the place of beginning. Also, an other piece or parcel of land, containing about one fourth of an acre, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the south line of the Erie and Buffalo Road, thence south ten and sixty-four hundredth perches to a post; thence south sixty-eight degrees and thirty minutes West, four and thirty-six hundredth perches to a post; thence north, ten and sixty-four hundredth perches, to the said Erie and Buffalo Road, thence along said road to the place of beginning; being bounded on the north by the Buffalo road, on the east by land of Henry Allison; on the south by land above described, and on the west by land of Henry H. Allison.

TERMS.—One fifth on confirmation of sale; the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest annually with each payment, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage.

HENRY ALLISON,
DAVID ALLISON,

Executor's of the Estate of Wm. Allison, deceased.

Dec. 21, 1850. td

MADEIRA GRAPES and Fresh Oranges for party use, just received by D. S. CLARK.

MRS. R. S. WARD,

WOULD say to her patrons and friends that she is now ready to wait on them with a great variety of

Fall and Winter Millinery,

consisting of Velvets, Satins, watered Silks, uncut Velvet, Ribbons, French Flowers in a great variety, and prices to suit customers and the fairest thing in the Millinery line too numerous to mention. Bonnets and Caps always on hand.

Country Milliners can and will be furnished with goods and Fashions on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in Buffalo, or any other place west of it.

Erie, Oct. 26, 1850. n21

JOHN H. BURTON,

DRUGGIST, NO. 5 REED HOUSE,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he is in receipt of his Fall and Winter supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes, Teas, &c., &c. all of which he offers for sale at prices which he is confident will suit purchasers.

It is his intention to sell medicines which are pure, fresh and genuine. The profession may depend upon such being delivered whether to themselves or to their order. All wishing articles in the line here named, will do well to give him a call.

Erie, Nov. 2, 1850. n23

CASH FOR LARD.

I WILL pay cash for any quantity of Hogs Lard, delivered at my factory, corner of State and Fourth State.

Dec 28, 33 FREDERICK SCHNEIDER.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie Co

The petition of James Black & Marcus Davenport of Elk Creek township in said county, respectfully represents that they are well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house known as the Cook house, lately occupied by H. A. Drake in the aforesaid township. They therefore pray the Honorable Court to grant them a license for keeping a public inn or Tavern, and they as in duty bound will pray, &c.

JAMES BLACK,
MARCUS DAVENPORT.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Elk Creek township in which the above Inn or Tavern prayed to be licensed, is proposed to be kept, do certify that James Black & Marcus Davenport, the above applicants are of good repute for honesty and temperance, and are well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging *and accommodation of strangers and travelers*, and that such an Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed, Wm Sherman, David Miller, George Chaplin, E. D. Teed, Alonzo Sherman, Abner Kelly, Edward O'Conner, James O'Conner, James Sherman, H. A. Drake, John Robinson, James Phillips. 3t34

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie Co.

The petition of Adam Wild, of the East ward, borough of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies, in said East ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

ADAM WILD.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East ward, borough of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Adam Wild, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed, M. Mayer, H. Cadwell, H. L. Brown, C. Siegel, H. G. Sessions, Daniel Dobbins, F. Dutlinger, Jacob Schlemal, Henry Martin, Moses Koch, Fred Schneider, C. F. Diefenbach, J. W. Hunger. 3t34

STOVE BLACKING—The best ever seen, for sale by

Dec. 7, 1850. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER

REMOVED!

THE subscriber has removed his Fancy Dry Goods Store from No. 1 to 2, Commercial Exchange, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Clothing and Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, at lower rates than can be had elsewhere. Please call and examine for yourselves, and if not so don't buy.

Erie, Dec. 14, 1850. MOSES KOCH.

Notice.

ALL those knowing themselves indebted to the Subscriber will take notice that I am bound to have my books settled by the first of February, and those who will not come and pay me before that time *shall come*, and pay a justice with costs after that.

Erie, Dec. 14, 1850. MOSES KOCH.

ONCE MORE ON SHAWLS.

AT NO. 1, REED HOUSE.

I HAVE just received another stock of Shawls, purchased with cash down, and offer them on the following terms. I will sell as good an article at $2 as can be produced for $3—as good a one at $2 50 as for $3, and as good a one for $3 as for $7 from any store in Erie, where the Hand Bellows, Key Bugle or Tromhone are employed until the operator, in endeavoring to produce loud sounds, imagines himself Fallstaff junior.

N. B.—The above figures are not made with reference to "putting the tariff" on the balance of my stock at present or next season. I intend continuing on the cheap system throughout, and underselling as usual, any House that buys on *long credit*

Erie, Dec. 14, 1850. J. D. CLARK.

New Goods.

J. H. FULLERTON is now receiving direct from New York the largest Stock of Goods he has ever offered in Erie. Having purchased at greatly reduced prices, he is prepared to sell on terms that will prove satisfactory to purchasers at wholesale or retail.

CLOTHS—Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds and Jeans, a large assortment, at low prices, by J. H. FULLERTON.

French Merinoes—Paramattas, Mohairs and Delains cheap as the cheapest at FULLERTONS.

Carriers' Tools—A full assortment, at FULLERTON'S. Dec. 7.

SILKS.—Black and colored Dress Silks, good stock, at Dec. 7, 1850. FULLERTONS.

McGuffey's School Books.

RECEIVED this morning, direct from the publishers, a fresh supply of McGuffey's School Books. Schools supplied by the dozen. O. SPAFFORD.

December 7, 1850. Corner of French and 6th streets.

100 Bbls Coarse Salt, 100 do. Fine for sale at C. M. TIBBALS.

WHITE Fish, Mackinaw Trout, Cod Fish, Lime and Plaster for sale at C. M. TIBBALS.

BOOTS & Shoes,
4 cases misses Thick Boots,
2 " Kip "
2 " Calf "
2 " Boys thick, "
2 " Kip "

Childrens coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees, for cash at the very lowest figures. Work warranted first rate or no sale, by

Dec 7. C. M. TIBBALS.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

A LARGE stock of Mulberry Light Blue, Flowery Blue and common Crockery. Tea and dining setts complete. Also a good assortment of Glass Ware. at C. M. TIBBALS.

Dec. 7, 1850. Cheap Side.

AXES.

39 doz. Miles White & Co's superior Cast Steel Axes for sale by the doz. or single—warranted. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

FLOUR.—75 Bbls. just in and for sale by

Dec. 7. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

FAMILY BIBLES.—A choice lot of family bibles, the best in town, just received and for sale uncommon cheap by

Dec. 7, 1850. O. SPAFFORD.

OLD Ohio Whiskey—36 barrels just received by

LAIRD & RUST.

ERIE CITY MILLS.

HAS water for Custom Grinding and Flouring on short notice. The proprietors return thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and solicit a continuance of the same. Flour constantly on hand by the barrel and retail, at the lowest rates.

H. B. FAY, Agent & Miller.

Erie, Nov. 2, 1850. n25

Bran, Shorts, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour for sale at the lowest rates. ☞ WANTED—20,000 bush. of wheat, and 15,000 bush. of Corn.

THE DULCIMER:

Or the New York Collection of Sacred Music.

CONSTITUTING a large and choice variety of new Tunes, Chants, Anthems, Motetts, etc., from the best Foreign and American composers, with all the old tunes in common use, together with a concise elementary course, simplified and adapted to the capacities of beginners. The whole comprising the most complete collection of sacred music ever published, for sale at the bookstore of O. SPAFFORD.

Erie, Nov 30, 1850. n29

CASH PAID FOR CORN.—The subscriber will pay cash for 3000 bushels corn, in the ears, if delivered soon.

December 14, 1850. D. S. CLARK.

OATS WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for 7000 bushels Oats at the store of D. S. CLARK'S.

BUFFALO ROBES.—50 Buffalo Robes for sale very cheap by D. S. CLARK.

EARL BARLEY for sale by D. S. CLARK.

ERIE & NORTH EAST RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given of an election of officers for the Erie & North East Railroad Company, for the ensuing year, to be held at the office of the company, in Erie, on Tuesday, the 21st day of January next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. J. C. SPENCER, Sec'y.

Erie, Dec 14, 1850. td

C. LOOMIS & CO.

HAVE just returned from New York with the *largest* Stock of Goods in their line ever offered in Erie, and are constantly receiving additions which will enable their friends and customers to select many rich and desirable articles which are not generally found west of the large cities, embracing a great variety of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Ear and Finger Rings, Gold Breast Pins, Bracelets, Chains, Keys, Belt Slides and Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, Jackets, Thimbles, &c.

They will be exhibited in a few days to furnish any who may desire, an Extra Fine English Lever Movement of their own importation. Those wishing extra heavy Hunters or other Cases, can be accommodated with any weight they choose for these movements. It will afford a rare opportunity to select.

Erie, December 14, 1850.

FRENCH Alabaster and Egyptian Marble Mantle three weeks Clocks, finest finish, at C. LOOMIS & Co's.

Dec. 12, 1850.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A lot of Toys and other fixings, suitable presents for the coming Holidays, at

December 18. C. LOOMIS & Co., State st.,

SOLAR Lamps, Girandoles, Chimnies, Globes, Wicks, a variety at C. LOOMIS & CO.

Still Buying.

AND paying the highest prices for any quantity of Domestic Flannel, Socks, Yarns, Dried Apples and Peaches.

Erie, Dec. 14. LAIRD & RUST.

SHAWLS.—Long and square Bay State, Cashmire and other Long Shawls; prices 75 cents to thirty dollars for sale by FULLERTON.

RUBBER SHOES.—2000 Pair Women's, Men's and Children's, of all desirable styles, at less prices than be found in Erie. J. H FULLERTON

AVOID Damp Feet—go to Fullerton's and buy a pair Cork soles.

GROCERIES.—30 chests Tea, 40 Bags Coffee, 15 Hhds. Sugar, 50 Boxes Raisins, 6 Barrels Rice, for sale wholesale and retail by J. H. FULLERTON.

DOMESTICS.—20 Bales Brown Sheetings, 17 bales Stripe, Wick and Yarns, 40 pieces Ticks, 40 pieces striped Shirtings, 40 pieces Drills, 100 pieces bleached Muslins, as cheap as can be found in this market, for sale by J. H. FULLERTON.

Dec. 14, 1850.

1500 SIDES Sole Leather,
1200 Jersey and French CALFSKINS,
1000 Sides Upper,
500 Morocco,
1400 Linings and Bindings of every article of *Shoe Kit and Findings, by* J. H. FULLERTON.

Dec. 4, 1850.

SMOKED SALMON.

A FRESH supply just received at MOORES GROCERY STORE.

WHITE FISH—100 bbls. and half do. Mackinaw and Detroit River White Fish; also, a lot of Mackerel and Shad for sale cheap at MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

WINES & LIQUORS.—A fine article of Wines and Liquors, of all kinds, can be found at MOORE'S GROCERY.

TEAS! TEAS!—A new arrival of those splendid, cheap Teas both Green and Black at MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

SUGARS—Loaf, crushed, pulverized, Coffee crushed Porto Rico, N. O. and Havana Sugars, together with every article usually found in a Grocery Store can be found at T. W. MOORE'S.

Executor's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Erie county, I shall expose to sale at public vendue at the late residence of Elisha Pinney dec., at McKean Corners in McKean township, on Saturday the 25th day of January next, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described property: Situate in said Township of McKean, and bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing 212 perches from the 244th mile tree in the old State line; thence East 100 perches along the Buck road; thence North 44 perches to a post, thence East 66 perches to an Elm sapling, thence North 60 perches to a post; thence East 67 perches to a post; thence South 53 perches to a beech tree; thence West 95 perches to a post, thence South 54 perches to a post; thence West 82 perches to the West line of the Washington road; thence south along said line of road 79 8-10 perches to land sold to B. F. Money; thence East 16 2-10ths perches to a post; thence South 12 2-10ths perches to a post; thence West, 152-10ths perches to the west line of Washington road; and thence south 69 perches to the place of beginning containing 165 acres and 30 perches of land neat measure, together with a barn near said land, being the real estate of Elisha Pinney, late of McKean Township, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fifth on confirmation of sale, balance in 4 equal annual instalments, with interest payable annually with each instalment, to be secured by Judgment bond and mortgage on the premises.

RACHEL PINNEY,

Executrix of last will of Elisha Pinney, deceased.

Dec. 21, 1850. td

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie Co

The petition of Fidel Dutlinger, of the East Ward of the borough of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the Lafayette Hotel, on John Cromebarger in said borough. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound will pray, &c.

FIDEL DUTLINGER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the east ward, in the borough of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Fidel Dutlinger, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Signed, Joseph Kelser, H Cadwell, C Siegel, Thos G Colt, John Knoblech, T Engleheart, Murray Whallon, C M Tibbals, J W Hunter, S R Dewey, Adam Wild, H G Sessions, Fred Schneider. 3t33

ERIE & EDINBORO PLANK ROAD.—The subscribers in the stock of the Erie and Edenboro Plank Road company are notified and required to pay the balance of their subscriptions, on or before the 15th day of January next; and by a resolution of the Board, only such as have received certificates of stock as having been paid in full, will be entitled to receive any dividends until after the 1st day of April next.

F. ARBUCKLE, President.

DYE STUFFS—Madder Indigo, Logwood, Fustic, Annotto, Nicwood, &c, by JACKSON.

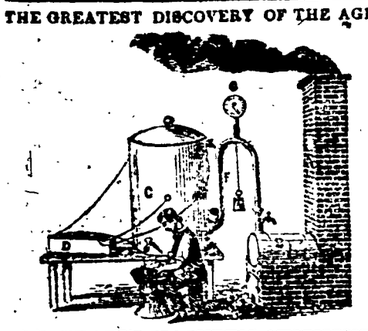
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, ERIE, PA.
Dec. 25, 1850.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 11th day of January, 1851, for the supply of rations and ship chandlery for the United States Revenue cutter Ingham for the term of one year from the first day of January next. The ration for the Cutter service is the same as that allowed in the Naval service, omitting the liquor, and consists of the articles enumerated in the following table, to wit:

Weekly quant.	Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.		POUNDS. OUNCES.
4	1 — 1 — 1 — 1 —	Beef.	
3	— 1 — 1 — 1 —	Pork.	
1	1 1 — 1 1 —	Flour.	
1	1 — 1 1 — 1	Rice.	
—	1 1 — 1 1 —	Raisins or dried fruit.	
—	— — — — — —	Pickles or Cramb'ries.	
98	14 14 14 14 14 14	Biscuit.	
14	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Sugar.	
—	— — — — — — —	Tea.	
—	— — — — — — —	Coffee.	Either.
7	— — — — — — —	Cocoa.	
4	1 1/2 — 1 1 —	Butter.	
4	1 1/2 — 1 1 —	Cheese	
—	— — — — — —	Beans.	
—	— — — — — —	Molasses.	PRACTICE OF A PINT.
—	— — — — — —	Vinegar.	

The rations to be of good and wholesome qu

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!



DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMINT.

THE following from Dr. Hubbell, a noted Physician, who has sold over 900 Bottles within the last six months. Hear him.

S. Buell.—Sir: I write to give you some account of the astonishable effects produced by the use of Doct. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my own practice as a physician. The following cases have all been under my own observation, and by my own prescription.

Case 1st.—A Mrs. More, who was given up to die by *three* celebrated physicians, as being in the *last stage of Consumption*, by the use of the Magnetic Ointment has regained her health, and is now as well as ever, and has been for the last six months.

Case 2d.—Some time in July last, I was called to see Mrs. Allen living some 22 miles distant. Her case had been given up by several physicians. She was *first* attacked by *violent dysentery*, followed by severe inflammation of the bowels. I arrived about 6 o'clock in the evening, and found her in a very dangerous situation, apparently on the brink of the grave. I commenced applying the ointment freely to the stomach and bowels, attended with some simple remedies administered internally, and by morning I found her so much better that I left for home, with directions to continue the use of the Ointment. She fully recovered in a few days, and is now enjoying good health.

Case 3d.—A Mr. Winters had lost nearly all his hair, had been *bald* for many years; by the use of *three bottles of the Magnetic Ointment, had his hair entirely restored*, and now has as beautiful a head of hair as any man could wish. His age is about 50 years.

Case 4th.—A son of Mr. Warren of this town, 11 years of age, had been afflicted with the Asthma from his cradle. He had the benefit of the best medical advice that a loving and wealthy father could procure without avail. It was one of the most aggravated cases I ever saw; he was emaciated almost to a skeleton. By the use of a few bottles of the Ointment he was *thoroughly cured*, and for 7 months past has enjoyed perfect health.

Case 5th.—This was an extreme case of *inflammation of the spine*, of long standing; and a variety of treatment from no less than *eight* different physicians, without receiving benefit—was cured by the use of only four bottles of the Magnetic Ointment—This was four months ago, and the lady (a Mrs. Dyer) is now well in good health and able to attend to her usual household duties.

I have treated two cases of *Chronic Sore Eyes* with the Ointment both of the patients so *nearly blind*, as to need an attendant to lead them from place to place. One of them had been afflicted 15 years, the other about 9 years. They had tried the best physicians in the state, without benefit; and one of them had been under the treatment of the celebrated Dr. Mizzy, of Cincinnati, for eighteen months, and had expended hundreds of dollars in vain efforts to effect a cure. They are now, by use of the Magnetic Ointment, nearly or quite cured, and are able to read and attend to ordinary business. I have used the Ointment in a number of cases of the Piles, and *in no case has it failed to give immediate relief, and generally a permanent cure*: I have also used it beneficially in several cases of Erisipelas. As I just hint not least, I have within the last year cured four cases of CANCER by the use of the *Magnetic Ointment* alone!

From a thorough trial of the Ointment in nearly every disease for which it is recommended, I can confidently recommend it to be one of the most useful remedies ever offered to the public.

Respectfully yours,

CLINTON HUBBELL, M. D.

Dated Amelia, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1850.

Sold in Erie, Pa., by Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail—L. S. Jones, Girard; C. Town, North East; and by one agent in every town in the state.

E. K. CRANDALL, Traveling agent.

August 17, 1850. 1y14

THE MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS'

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of Harrisburg, Pa.,

INVITE the attention of the public to the principles upon which the business of the Company is conducted. The main object of the Company is to afford Merchants and Farmers an opportunity of procuring safe insurance upon their property at a moderate cost, and strictly upon the Mutual principle. In order to preserve this principle, the Directors have adopted the popular, safe, and equitable plan of classifying their risks, and have divided them into two classes. The first class is exclusively a Farmers' company, in which no property more than a dwelling house, out houses, and personal property thereon will be insured. The second class is the Merchants' Company, in which may be insured the safe kinds of property.

The Company deem it indispensable to decline all risks which are commonly denominated Extra Hazard, believing that all such risks are permitted to be mingled with those of the merchant and farmer, the premiums are likely to be disproportionate to the risks,—exacting from those who are insured upon the least hazardous property, more than a just and equal contribution to the expense of insurance. The policy of each insurer will designate the class of risk with which he is associated, and the Cash Premiums and Deposite Note of each Class, and the assessments for which members may become liable, shall be held and assessed to pay the losses and charges in the service of Classes, to which they belong, and no other, and the general expenses of the Company shall be apportioned to each Class according to the amount insured in each.

Insurance may be made for from one to three years, in the Merchants' class, and one or two years, in the Farmers' class.

The very extraordinary success of the Company in accumulating a large fund in cash premiums, has placed the financial stability of the Institution beyond any probable danger. The dividends which have been paid, on expiring Policies in like companies, prove that the actual expense of insurance is very trifling, in a Mutual Office which is limited to the safer classes of risks.

DIRECTORS.

John P. Rutherford, Philo C. Selewick, Samuel T. Jones, Alonzo A. Carner, A. J. Gifet, Pennsboro,
Robert Klotz, Carlton Co., J. B. Fenner, Northumberland,
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Pres't.

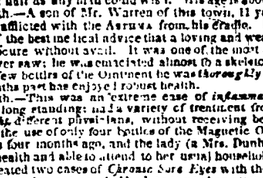
ALBERT J. GILLETT, Sec'y.

For further particulars please inquire of

WM. N. LEWIS & CO., Erie. } Agents,
E. W. GERRISH, Ebensboro. }

August 17, 1850. 6m

Grave Stones!—Monuments!



AT 111 FRENCH STREET,

MAY be found a choice assortment of Fine American Marble, of various sizes, suitable for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, &c., which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Please call and examine quality, and prices before purchasing of traveling agents, by so doing you will save one-third of your money.

E. PELTON.

Erie, March 9, 1850. 1y13

D. S. CLARK,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer & Ship Chandler, and dealer in Foreign Fruits, Wooden Ware, &c., &c.,

NO. 5. BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA.

HAS in store and is receiving his Fall and Winter supply, embracing many of the good things of the earth to be met with as ever offered in this market. The undersigned flatters himself that an experience of twelve years in the business enables him to buy and sell low, and he is carefully to select none but good articles. The following is part of his stock:

Coffee—Rio, Laguira, Brazil and Gov. Java.

Sugars—a general assortment of Brown, Coffee Crushed, Powdered and Refined Loaf and Lump.

Teas—Old Hyson, Silver Leaf, Young Hyson, Superior and Imperial.

Black Teas, the best ever offered here.

Fruits—Raisins, in Loose, halves and quarters, Zante Currants and Figs.

Marcelles Oil, various brands, Florence do in bottles, quarts and pints; Almonds, assorted, soft shelled do., Macaronis and Vermicelly, Filberts and Brazil Nuts, Mustard in kegs and boxes, best English, do. French in pots, Citrons, best Malaria (new.) Lemon and Orange peel, (for Fruit Cake,) extracts of Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Nutmeg, Celery, Peach, etc., etc.; India Curry powder, French Chocolate, superior article Broma and common do's, Fancy Candies of all kinds, Rock do., red and white do. sugar almonds, Spunabs, etc., etc., Mixed for fancy cake, assorted colors, sugar syrup, a very superior article, Spermacety Candles, (clear,) patent and star do., Colored sperm and wax Candles, in short we have every thing that is usually found in establishments of the kind, except Wines and Liquors, which we do not consider necessary or useful to our customers or the public.

D. S. CLARK.

Erie, Nov. 19.

Clothing! Cloths and Cassimeres! OLD THINGS HAVE BECOME NEW!!

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of his old customers and friends to his new and find select stock of

CLOTHES, CLOTHIG & CASSIMERES,

recently purchased in New York, and now offered as cheap, at least, as at any other establishment in town.

He does not deem it necessary to tell those who have for so long a series of years patronized him that he continues to manufacture no

FASHIONABLE AND NEAT FITTING

Garments as can be found in this market; but to new customers he has no hesitation in saying, that if they will

CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

They will not go away dissatisfied with either

Goods, Workmanship or Prices.

Custom work always done at reasonable prices, and warranted. Also cutting warranted, if properly made up. Call and see the "old things have not become new" at the *old* stand of the subscriber.

JAMES LYTLE.

Erie, October 26, 1850. 3m

NEW BOOKS.

CALL in and see if there has not been a real Resurrection at the corner of French and 5th streets, where the subscriber will be on hand at all times ready to wait upon the favors of his customers, (still believing, as he expressed himself, that every man has a right to his own opinion,) and also to show them the best stock of Miscellaneous,

School-Books and Family Bibles,

ever brought to this place. Also, on hand a splendid assortment of Blank Books of his own manufacture, warranted to be of paper of the best quality, all of which will be sold low for cash or clean paper rags.

N. B. On hand 15 barrels of Cider Vinegar, of excellent quality to be exchanged for rags or Cash.

Binding done to order on short notice.

Expected shortly a large lot of Christmas Books and Annuals.

Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a full supply of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

In the above stock may be found almost every variety of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Dress Goods. They invite their old customers and those intending to purchase, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Erie, Nov. 25, 1850. JAMES HUGHES & CO.

It Kills Pain and Saves Life.

ANDREW'S Pain Killing Agent, is the only article to be relied upon to kill Pain and cure disease. It is an internal and external remedy.

CARTER & BROTHER.

Agents for Erie county, No. 6, Reed House, Erie Pa.

Oct 3, 1850. 1y21

DRIED APPLES!

THE highest market price will be paid for Dried Apples—corner store of

LAIRD & RUST.

LARD AND Sperm Oil, by the barrel or gallon, constantly on hand by

J. R. BURTON.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

And all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, *dimness* of vision, *dots* or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant naugiuings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, said—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the *Dyspepsia and Liver disease*."

"The Tenth Legion," published at Woodstock, Va., January 10, 1850, said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters*, invented by *Dr. Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Crabill, of this county, was very seriously afflicted with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it, was so much relieved of his distressing malady, that he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS.

The "Philadelphia Democrat," the leading German journal of Philadelphia. The editor says, November 24th

"We again call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store, the principle depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 216 Race to 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, and for the accommodation of his numerous patients, Dr Jackson has been compelled to occupy a large store, where he will in future be in his new quarters; he is deserving of it. The Bitters Mixture is without doubt the greatest medicine extant for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhœa has come under our notice, wherein the patient had exhausted the Materia Medicas of the different schools of medicine with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use these bitters, and a few bottles of them have entirely cured him. Many such cases we could refer to. We hope our readers will recollect this great restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside, and blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Noah a gentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, said in his "New York Weekly Messenger," January 8, 1850.

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending, and the reason is obvious. It is made after a *prescription furnished by one of the most* celebrated physicians of modern times, the late Dr. Christoph Wilhelm Hoofland, Professor to the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the enemy of *humbug*, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and endorser may be confidently relied on. He specially recommended it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, Vertigo, Acidity of the Stomach, Constipation, and all complaints arising from disordered condition of the stomach, the liver and the intestines. Nine Philadelphia papers express their conviction of its excellence, and several of its editors speak of its effects from their own individual experience.—Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in calling the attention of our readers to the present proprietors (Dr. C. M. Jackson's) preparation, but in recommending the article to all afflicted."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"*It is seldom that we recommend* a *but* are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a short period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of puschief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the Faculty, itself.

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, *and the strongest testimony in its favor*, is, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That it is unequaled as a sure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt, after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver—it is preferable to calomel in *all bilious diseases*—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to FEMALE or INFANT with safety and reliable benefit, at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessarily found in all others to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the livers of those who are innocently deceived.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious*. For sale, wholesale and retail, at

THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 *Race* street, one door below Sixth, (late of 216 Race st.,) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country. Sold also by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa.; Lampson & Goff, McKean corners, Pa.; J. Curtis, Waterford, Pa.

Erie, October 12, 1850. 1yn22

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

SHERMAN & LEWIS are happy to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and the friends of science and art in the region round about, that they are prepared to take Likenesses of a superior quality at their rooms, over Middleton & Murphy's store into the doors east of Brown's Hotel.

There are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures at our rooms than at any other in the city, or in this part of the country. One is,

WE HAVE THE BEST LIGHT!

Skylight and side light COMBINED—each correcting the faults of the other, and producing a natural and most beautiful effect.—TRY IT, WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE!!

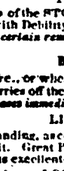
Another reason is, we have the best apparatus. The importance of this will be obvious to any one.

We shall not offer those who favor us with their patronage, the flat, insipid, corpse-like things which many who call themselves artists present to the public. Neither shall we offer those dark, gloomy images which human beings are sometimes told resemble themselves; but clear and accurate Likenesses, possessing the most beautiful blending of light and shade, richness and depth of tone, *remarkable distinctness of features, true expression of the eye*, boldness of relief, distance and invisibility of back ground, delicacy of finish, softness, transparent and artistic effect.

Remember there is no room of the kind near here which has the facilities of ours—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight day O. G. and gothic Clocks, Tea Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work very low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 24, 1849. y28

Tailoring Done in New York Style.



THE undersigned respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage for the last three years, and solicits a continuance of the same. Having received the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1850, he feels confident that he is able to execute all orders intrusted to his care *in the best style, as he employs none but the best* workmen. Notwithstanding the city of slops (alias slaughter house) "cut and make," he pledges himself that all garments cut and made by him shall do not fit, nay pay for the cloth. Gentlemen who are desirous of having their clothes made "well" will do well to call on the subscriber. As good mechanics will not work without their pay in cash, he must commence on the principle of paying and being paid in cash.—The following are his prices:

Fine Dress or Frock Coat,	$4 00
" Sack "	3 00
" Over "	6 to 10 00
Pantaloons,	1 50
Vests,	1 50

N. B.—Cutting done at the usual cash prices.

Erie, Oct 5. JOHN GOALDING.

Doctor Mathew J. Johnson.

GRADUATE of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, having located permanently in Erie, will give prompt attention to professional calls in town and country.

OFFICE—Southwest corner of the Diamond, the brick building, formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.

RESIDENCE—On the Diamond, first building east of office.

Erie March 30. 49tf

ERIE WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Proprietors have on hand about 12,000 yards of Plain Black, Brown, Olive, Steele mixed, and Gray Cloth; and Plain Striped, and Baird, Cassimeres and Tweeds, which they are prepared to exchange for Wool, on a little *better terms* than heretofore. Having added considerable new machinery, and employed experienced Eastern workman, we are now prepared to do ample justice to all who may favor us with a call. We have made arrangements to manufacture Plad Flannels, for woman and children wear. We continue to Full Dye and dress *Domestic* Cloth, and Manufacture *Wool*, at our usual Rates.

We will pay *Cash* for Wool at the highest price the Market will justify. MERRITT & BREWSTER.

Erie, May 4, 1850. 51

Depot of Carpenters' & Joiners' Tools.

THE subscribers have just received the largest and best assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools ever offered in this market, consisting of Bench, Moulding and Match Planes, Panel Ploughs, Hand, Panuel, back, Compass and tenant saws, Firman, Framing and ducks bill Chissels, Broad, and Hand Axes Adzes, Hammers and Hatchets, Gauges, Bevels Levels, Compasses, Braces and Bitts, Augur Bitts, Augurs, Try Squares, Steel and Iron Squares, Draw Shaves, Plane Irons, &c., &c.

GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Erie, Oct. 20, 1850 n24

LATEST ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES.

WM. F. RINDERNECHT has just received direct from New York, a large stock of wet and dry Groceries, also Wines and Liquors, Dye Stuffs, Nails, Glass, Willow and Woodenware, which he will sell wholesale or retail, as low as any other establishment in the city. Call and see for yourselves. Corner State and Fifth Streets.—Erie, Nov 9, 1850. n24

SOAP.—A largelot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from an Eastern Manufactory for sale at eastern prices by the Box. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices; for sale on consignment by R. O. HULBERT.

Erie May 4, 1850. 51

Camphene.

WARRANTED to burn well—also a few Camphene Lamps, Wicks and Globe for sale cheap by

J. H. BURTON.

JAPAN WARE.—A full assortment expressly for jobbing, at No. 3, Reed House. R. REED.

ENAMEL Kettles of different sizes, at No. 3 Reed House. Sept. 28. R. REED.

HOUSE keepers can be supplied with brass, britannia, iron and japan candle sticks and lamps, brass snuffers and trays, britannia, German silver and iron spoons, basting spoons, coffee mills, cutlery, &c., at the hardware store of R. REED.

Sept. 28.

SLATES a good assortment at the Hardware Store. RUFUS REED.

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC. DR. MYER'S Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

THIS valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine. It is a compound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting directly on the Kidneys or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. It contains articles which enter into no other preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALD

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

Is *very pleasant* to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles in a highly concentrated state. Its ingredients are

PURELY VEGTABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects*.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases, Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood, or corrupt and irritating secretions of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough OPERATION ON THE KIDNEYS, as caused by this Medicine. No OTHER EXTRACT even *pretends to this effect*. In fact this very operation for which it is *particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existence*.

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. It *will relieve*. It *has cured when life itself was despaired of*. It contains articles that *will cure if anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures*. This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and lastingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *far before any other in invigorating effect*. It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS,

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good* for Weakness of the Kidneys, Weak back, Retention or Incontinency flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding, *Involuntary Emissions*, or other irritability. REMEMBER, *the only Medicine that heals these parts*. In Scrofulous habits of the System, Lax and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pain in the Breast, &c., the soothing Feetorals and bracing Tonics, heal the Lungs most kindly, and strengthen the body, while the acrid humours that load the system are cleansed. *The relieving action of the Kidneys is marked in Lungs disease*. It is warranted *superior to any preparation* —Sudden attacks from Exposure *are certainly cured*.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

For Irregular, Suppressed or painful Menstruation, Fluor Albus, Uterine Diseases, or any derangement of the Female Frame. It never disappoints expectation in *common medicines will reach these cases*. This compound contains certain Roots, *the best and only ones that should be used*. It cures the most aggravated forms.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DECLINE,

It will refresh immediately. A few days' use will convince the incredulous. The appetite increased—the nerves so quiet—spirits raised and new, Pure and Rich Blood takes the place of vitiated and corrupt.

USE IT IN YOUR FAMILIES,

You will never be without it. It will do more good, and cure more speedily, the hundreds of petty diseases, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Impure Blood, &c., than anything you have ever tried.—*Look at Certificates. The* WEAKEST INFANT or most delicate Female *can take it with perfect safety*.

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That this is the *only medicine* that has ever cured the low, wearing Pain *Fevers, as attested by the oaths of some thirty* of the cured, and you will acknowledge

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT.

Where obstructions of the organs have caused deposits,

GRAVEL,

Or Stone in the Bladder, this medicine has been used with astonishing success. *For Certificates of Cures of this or any disease, see Pamphlet of cures.*

THE WORST FORMS

Of DISEASE of the STOMACH and BOWELS, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, with Debility, &c. For Bowel Complaints, *it can be relied on as a certain remedy*. Also, when accumulation of bile has caused

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Jaundice, &c., or when they are *coming on, take this and you are safe*. It carries off the corrupt bile rapidly, by the natural channels, and *ceases immediately*. It has cured

LIVER COMPLAINTS

years standing, as certificates testify, *It always gives satisfaction*. Try it. Great Physicians prescribe *always* diuretics. This compound is excellent—Dandelion alone is almost specific.

LOOK FOR TESTIMONY

On the pages of our PAMPHLETS or columns of our papers. A list of *as* influential names has *never* been given in support of *any* Medicine. We have there *indisputable* testimony of the *certain cure of every disease we mention. The most thorough investigation is requested*. GET A PAMPHLET. Call on the certifiers or ask their opinion, and you too will use it. It will affect you different from any other, and we think it will do you more good.

Prepared by DR. MYERS, Buffalo. All orders addressed to E. Hollidge at his variety store, 226 Main st. Buffalo, N. Y., For sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa. 1y12

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON.

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st, NORTH LATITUDE.—Front Window, sticks out about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expence.

SECTION 2d, COUNTER CASE, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c.

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepien duples and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fob chains steel do. Soup Ladles, (Eagle of Gold pens,)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.

SECTION 5.—Pen and jack Knives, Razors and Strops, Shears and Scissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and tassels, silk Purses, tooth Brushes, shaving do. fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, Buffalo horn, back and side Combs; steel Pens, Needles, pocket Ink stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, note Paper, visiting Cards, linen tarks, sheet Music and Piano stools.

SECTION 6, SIDE CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Brittania Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Gerondols, Brittania Tea Setts, extra Coffe and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, Razor Cases, Dollia, Ivory handle Knives and Forks, Backgammon Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Folios, navy and revenue Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.

SECTION 8—Contains Bass Viols, Violins; Guitars, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Fifes Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 9, SOUTH SIDE.—Front Window, contents vary but little from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight day O. G. and gothic Clocks, Tea Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work very low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 24, 1849. y28

Tailoring Done in New York Style.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage for the last three years, and solicits a continuance of the same. Having received the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1850, he feels confident that he is able to execute all orders intrusted to his care *in the best style, as he employs none but the best* workmen. Notwithstanding the city of slops (alias slaughter house) "cut and make," he pledges himself that all garments cut and made by him shall do not fit, nay pay for the cloth. Gentlemen who are desirous of having their clothes made "well" will do well to call on the subscriber. As good mechanics will not work without their pay in cash, he must commence on the principle of paying and being paid in cash.—The following are his prices:

Fine Dress or Frock Coat,	$4 00
" Sack "	3 00
" Over "	6 to 10 00
Pantaloons,	1 50
Vests,	1 50

N. B.—Cutting done at the usual cash prices.

Erie, Oct 5. JOHN GOALDING.

Doctor Mathew J. Johnson.

GRADUATE of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, having located permanently in Erie, will give prompt attention to professional calls in town and country.

OFFICE—Southwest corner of the Diamond, the brick building, formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.

RESIDENCE—On the Diamond, first building east of office.

Erie March 30. 49tf

ERIE WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Proprietors have on hand about 12,000 yards of Plain Black, Brown, Olive, Steele mixed, and Gray Cloth; and Plain Striped, and Baird, Cassimeres and Tweeds, which they are prepared to exchange for Wool, on a little *better terms* than heretofore. Having added considerable new machinery, and employed experienced Eastern workman, we are now prepared to do ample justice to all who may favor us with a call. We have made arrangements to manufacture Plad Flannels, for woman and children wear. We continue to Full Dye and dress *Domestic* Cloth, and Manufacture *Wool*, at our usual Rates.

We will pay *Cash* for Wool at the highest price the Market will justify. MERRITT & BREWSTER.

Erie, May 4, 1850. 51

Depot of Carpenters' & Joiners' Tools.

THE subscribers have just received the largest and best assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools ever offered in this market, consisting of Bench, Moulding and Match Planes, Panel Ploughs, Hand, Panuel, back, Compass and tenant saws, Firman, Framing and ducks bill Chissels, Broad, and Hand Axes Adzes, Hammers and Hatchets, Gauges, Bevels Levels, Compasses, Braces and Bitts, Augur Bitts, Augurs, Try Squares, Steel and Iron Squares, Draw Shaves, Plane Irons, &c., &c.

GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Erie, Oct. 20, 1850 n24

LATEST ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES.

WM. F. RINDERNECHT has just received direct from New York, a large stock of wet and dry Groceries, also Wines and Liquors, Dye Stuffs, Nails, Glass, Willow and Woodenware, which he will sell wholesale or retail, as low as any other establishment in the city. Call and see for yourselves. Corner State and Fifth Streets.—Erie, Nov 9, 1850. n24

SOAP.—A largelot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from an Eastern Manufactory for sale at eastern prices by the Box. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices; for sale on consignment by R. O. HULBERT.

Erie May 4, 1850. 51

Camphene.

WARRANTED to burn well—also a few Camphene Lamps, Wicks and Globe for sale cheap by

J. H. BURTON.

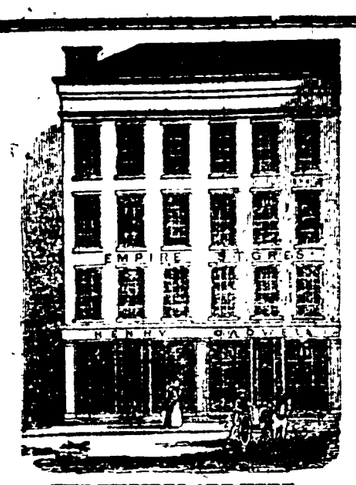
JAPAN WARE.—A full assortment expressly for jobbing, at No. 3, Reed House. R. REED.

ENAMEL Kettles of different sizes, at No. 3 Reed House. Sept. 28. R. REED.

HOUSE keepers can be supplied with brass, britannia, iron and japan candle sticks and lamps, brass snuffers and trays, britannia, German silver and iron spoons, basting spoons, coffee mills, cutlery, &c., at the hardware store of R. REED.

Sept. 28.

SLATES a good assortment at the Hardware Store. RUFUS REED.



THE EMPIRES ARE HERE.

H. CADWELL has just returned from New York with a large stock of goods of all kinds that will be sold for cash at prices that will close the mouths of small croakers, until the frost comes out in the spring. Our stock being too large to enumerate, I will briefly give the prices of a few articles. 200 Long Shawls, good styles, warranted all wool, 52 by 104 inches, at from 20 to 25 shillings. 200 Bay State, Waterloo, and Empire Shawls, the largest size, 72 by 144 inches. The third No. as low as $4,00; the manufacturers price in Oct. was $5.25 by the hundred. The fairest quality and the best Shawls ever laid down in Erie, at $7,00. This article could not be purchased of the maker in Oct. for less than $6,00. Prints as low as *five* cents, warranted fast colors, and all goods in proporuon. Now is the time! —next year goods must be higher. H. CADWELL.

Dec. 7, 185.

ommercial Exchange STILL TRIUMPHANT!

$30,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS.

ARRIVING and to arrive, $30,000 worth of New and Cheap Goods at the Commercial Exchange, where the subscriber has had his *Head Quarters* established for the last five years, and where, with the permission of the merchant Princes of Erie, he *intends* for some years to come, to offer to his former customers and all others, the greatest bargains ever extended to any people. His store is now so arranged as to accommodate all classes of purchasers in the best manner. Its shelves are filled up with new and desirable departments. The first of which is well supplied with a large and rich stock of FANCY GOODS adapted solely to the wants of the *ladies*. The other department is well supplied with every article pertaining to the wardrobe of *gentlemen*, together with every variety of Staple Goods. By the above arrangements, he will be enabled to wait upon those wanting goods with facility and dispatch. He would therefore say to persons about to visit the city for purchasing Dry Goods or Clothing, that his store is one of the largest and cheapest in the city, having been purchased from first hands, thereby saving the New York Jobbers profits, which enables him to sell 25 per cent. cheaper than those who purchase goods in the ordinary mode.

Among his stock may be found black and blue black Satin Dress Patterns, black, blue black and watered Gro de Rhine, spotted Lawns, linen tissues, Jenny Lind embroidered silk and merino Cloaks, Bordered and Long Shawls, silk warp Paramattas, figured and striped Alapacas, a few pieces of Canton crape, expressly for wedding dresses; Dress Silks of every description and quality in great variety, plain, figured and dotted Tarlton Book Muslin, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Mull, plain and figured Ladies French Collars and Capes, linen, cotton, thread and mull Edging and Insertings, Irish Robinet, Rich Mull Embroidered and plain Cashmere de Lains, black silk laces; a large assortment of Jules Hauels Perfumery, together with every other article kept in a *Fancy Dry Goods Store*.

In the Gentlemen's department may be found superfine black and blue black French Frock and Dress Coats, do Fancy Pants, silk, satin, Marseilles & Valencia Vests; Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Half Hose, Gloves, Drawers, Under Shirts, Handkerchiefs, &c.

A large assortment of India Rubber Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres; Tweeds, Cashmerets, Satinets, Vestings, &c. 50 pieces Carpeting, Matting, Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, &c., &c.

The above enumeration embraces but a small part of my stock of goods—suffice it to say, I have one of the most complete assortments ever before offered in this market, and pledge myself to sell cheaper than any other establishment in this section of the country; the Herculean push and exertions of others to the contrary. Come and look through my stock, and my word for it you will not go away dissatisfied. My system of business is on the Cash plan, and I am hereby enabled to undersell any firm west of Buffalo, for as well might the Ethiopean change his skin or the Leopard his spots, as any Merchant in Erie to attempt to compete with me in prices, who sells goods on the credit system —I can't be done. Therefore I say again to those who pay cash for goods, that if they will call on me at Commercial Exchange, I will astonish them by showing goods at lower prices than the same qualities have ever been offered in this market. The Greeks and Gent